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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A Three Years' Cruise in the Mozambique Channel, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. By Lieut. Barnard, R.N. Pp. 319. Bentley.

THE account of a cruiser and its officers and men engaged in this service is curious enough to be unlike anything else in the world. Adventure, danger, effort, pestilence, death, are in the gripe of every hour. "Here to-day and gone to-morrow," has become not a mere admonitory warning but a familiar fact. And it is well that the game of life is so exciting as to leave little room to think of these things, or rather cause them, like other keen or perilous pursuits, so to occupy the mind as to impart a zest and pleasure to every toil and risk. To acquire intelligence, to baffle a slave-dealer, to outwit or capture a slaver, and to punish cruelty and villany afford stirring exercise, and when added to the common vicissitudes of an African climate and a treacherous sea, represent a condition of man strange, peculiar, and interesting. The insight thrown upon the trade, too, is nationally important; and it is melancholy to reflect that all the vast sacrifice of money, and the precious sacrifice of life, which England has made to put an end to this abhorrent traffic, have hardly produced a recognizable effect, if they have not, in some degree, aggravated the evil of the middle passage and subjected the miserable slaves to greater hardships than if the coast were open for their transportation.

This volume, therefore, possesses a double value—the value of remarkable personality, and the value of useful information. We select a few extracts to exhibit the nature and quality of both. The first relates to the taking of a vessel, respecting which we have already had a public appeal:

"A day or two afterwards we fell in with the *Progresso*, and I accompanied Dr. Kittle on board to pick out fifty of the most healthy boys to take to the ship, that the others might have more room, and the scene on board beggars all description. On the day she was captured the slaves broke adrift, broke open the casks of *aqua ardiente*, which some of them drank in large quantities: others took salt water, salt beef, and pork, and raw fowls, in consequence of which fifty died the first night, which unfortunately was squally; and to save the vessel the poor wretches were obliged to be kept below, or run the risk of being washed overboard. Previous to this, however, many of the dead bodies were seen on the slave-deck by our men who went down for water, and others were in such a state from their excesses, that in all probability the mortality would have been nearly as great, even had they not been kept below.

"We saw several poor sickly skeletons lying on the deck, evidently dying and much disfigured by having been trodden on or crushed underneath the others: they could just gasp, and now and then open their lips whilst an orange was squeezed on them. The others were all covered with craw-craws and itch, and were scratching large sores all over them and howling like maniacs for water. I went on the slave-deck, and half the blacks were then on it, who gave their sign of welcome by clapping their hands in concert. Poor Alexander, who had charge of her, looked dreadfully fagged, and

calling me on one side asked me to speak to Mr. Hill, who had been allowed by the Captain to take a passage in her, and beg him not to interfere with the duty of the vessel as he had done, for the men were getting dissatisfied at being spoken to by a civilian; and if he persisted in going on in the same way, it would be necessary to make a report of it to Captain Wyvill and have him removed. I accordingly pointed out to him in the strongest manner I could, how much he would add to Alexander's anxiety, and what unpleasant feelings he would give rise to, if he in any way interfered with his orders.

"After this, I was on board once or twice, and everything appeared to go on more smoothly; but subsequent events, and the appearance of 'Fifty days on board a Slaver,' showed how unfortunate it was that a man should have been allowed to remain to produce a statement, which, though true as far as it went, left much to be understood or imagined, and which tended to throw a slur on the character of an active and deserving officer, who nearly fell a victim to his anxiety and exertions.

"The slave-deck measured forty-six feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and three feet, six inches high. Of the fifty that we took on board, forty-nine arrived safely at the Cape, one having fallen into a tub during the night, and being too weak to crawl out, was smothered. We managed to clothe them all, cutting up table-covers, old green baize, and each contributing something. They were numbered and divided into two gangs, and a captain chosen from among them for each gang. They were made to run round the decks, for they were so pinched with the cold, that had it not been for exercise they would have doubled up like bootjacks and died."

What a picture of human wretchedness! We are glad to leave it, even for no very gratifying peep at the Ovas, in Bembatooka Bay:

"The town of Bembatooka is well up the bay, and not frequented by ships, but stock of different kinds comes down in boats. As well as Majunga, it was under the dominion of the Sacalavas, until about twenty years ago, when Adriantsolo or Ransouli was driven out by Raminitoc, the brother of Radama, who was in his turn obliged to fly to save his own head; for it is no joke offending the higher powers in this island, who merely give the option of 'poison or decapitation,' and the sentences are executed with the most barbarous cruelty, and are of a nature too sickening to relate.

"Christianity is forbidden under pain of death, although in Radama's time it had made considerable progress. Not a month before we arrived at this place, the brother of the secretary of the Governor was killed, cut up in pieces, and distributed to the surrounding houses as a warning, for having been found exercising some of the forms of Christianity. Their religion seems to be a mixture of barbarous superstitions, as they worship the bones of the dead, and place implicit reliance in charms. One of their most horrid customs is the trial by poison. If a person is suspected of harbouring any design against the Queen, or if a man suspects his wife, they administer a poison on a bit of fowl's skin, and watch its operation. If the person is innocent they suppose that the skin will be thrown up without harming the accused, but should it prove fatal, it is taken as a sure sign of guilt.

About a year or more since, the Queen sent to Port Dauphin for some singing girls, who had all to undergo this fiery ordeal, and one poor girl remained in a most dreadful state for a long time, and was left on the beach to die, her mother watching her from as near a spot as she dared; and at last the poor creature got rid of the fowl's skin and begged her mother to run to the Governor, to say she was innocent, who immediately sent down soldiers to beat out her brains on the spot, as it had remained down so long."

Onward, we find a sad tragedy. The ship had nearly been lost on the breakers, but after great exertions was got off; and "At 4, the hands were turned up and the top-gallant mast fiddled, and top-gallant yards crossed, and the Master took the barge and Molesworth the pinnace, to endeavour to get the stream and kedg anchors; but the boats being wanted on board, they were recalled, and at 6, the sheet cable was slipped from the stern port, and her head hove to seaward by the small bower cable, and all plain sail made to a light land breeze. When the anchor was weighed she went some distance, and then hung on a coral patch, when a kedg was laid out with a hawser right ahead, which took us into deep water, and finding her running over it faster than we could haul in, Molesworth was called in the pinnace to take in the bight of the hawser, which we cut, and to remain to weigh the anchor.

"We had observed, all the morning, the canoes coming off as before towards the ship, and as they would necessarily pass close to the pinnace, the Captain ordered a look-out to be kept on them; and we were about 400 yards from the boat when the wind fell so light that it required the nicest attention to keep our head the right way; and at 7h. 30m. the sea breeze took us aback, and the ship wore round with her head in shore, and at the same time, Molesworth was observed making a signal for assistance. The pinnace-men were splashing their oars, and apparently cutting the hawser, and the boat then came towards us, pulled only by four oars, whilst the canoes made sail and paddled with all their might towards the shore.

"The galley and barge went immediately to their assistance, and the ship was hove-to, and every preparation was made in case of accidents, and a fearful sight soon met our eyes. The pinnace had been attacked by the natives, two of the crew killed, Lieutenant Molesworth, and five men, mortally wounded, and three severely and dangerously wounded;—three only escaping out of fourteen.

"Poor Molesworth was wounded in the nose and bowels, and on my jumping into the boat, he exclaimed, with a look of despair, 'My God, Barnard, I am wounded in the bowels.' I immediately lifted him into a cot which had been lowered by a whip from the main yard, and remained in the boat until all the wounded were hoisted in. The groans of the poor sufferers were heartrending, and their bodies were covered with ghastly wounds: it was a truly pitiable sight, and in lifting them my hand went frequently into a deep hole, the spears having passed quite through them. At first some hopes were entertained of poor Molesworth's recovery, but on Sunday, March 24th, such unfavourable symptoms showed themselves, that it was thought right to advise him to settle his

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affairs. He bore the shock like a strong-minded man, made his will, and thought of everything the most minute. That evening he received the sacrament, and calmly took leave of all his messmates, appearing perfectly resigned. In the night he grew uneasy and restless, and at half-past ten on Monday he departed this life, his lips having moved, as if in prayer, not long before, and in the evening he was followed to his watery grave by all his shipmates, universally regretted, and admired for his noble and manly conduct."

On another part of the coast we read:

"Three or four days after our last visit, 300 slaves had been burnt alive in a baracoon some distance to the northward, where they had been sent ready for embarkation, one of them slipping his iron collar during the night, and setting fire to the building.

"Upwards of 2,000 slaves were ready in the neighbourhood of the town for embarkation, purchased with merchandize, brought out by American vessels, and slave-vessels were expected from Rio daily, so that my arrival at Quillimane put those who had so much at stake in a great ferment, and I witnessed long and angry discussions amongst them as they came in and out of Azvedo's house. A brig, said to be under Sardinian colours, had attempted to land her captain at Luabo, where they say there is a flag-staff, but he with three of his boat's crew was drowned in crossing the bar, one man only reaching the shore, and no more has been heard of her.

"The black schooner belonging to Senhor Isidore, which had embarked 400 slaves at Macuze, put back after having lost one-half of her human cargo, and relanded the wretched remnant half dead.

"It was supposed that the death of Romas and Moraes, the two capitalists of Quillimane, and the life and soul of the slave trade, would reduce this horrid traffic, as there are no others who could run so great a risk; but I see no reason to suppose that it is at all decreasing, nor will it, until the governors and officers of the customs have a sufficient salary to induce them to act honestly."

Our author made a trip up the interior, from which we select the following notices:

"Not a hill or the outline of a mountain can be seen, and the only sign of man was the solitary path we were travelling by. Now and then we met a party of blacks of from eight to twelve wending their way towards the town with bundles of dried meat, &c.: they invariably stepped out of the road, clapped their hands twice, and drew back their right feet. The women put their feet together, and making an inclination by bending both knees with their arms crossed, saluted us with a broad grin or sometimes a half-fearful expression of countenance. Many of them had their children lashed to their backs sleeping as comfortably as possible."

They are hospitably received at one of the stations of a Senhor Morgado, whose "property is larger than the whole of Portugal, and contains 30,000 inhabitants, a great part slaves, the rest colonos: it produces yearly 280 arrobas of ivory.

"The elephants are generally caught during the rainy season when overtaken by the floods, and either drowned, shot, or speared. The country has immense resources within itself, producing iron, copper, and the precious metals. Coal is abundant and good, but too far from the river to be available for steam navigation, except during the floods, when the river is navigable all the way from Tete, a distance of 260 leagues. Much might be done by a company who would pay the governors well enough to induce them to discountenance the slave and contraband trades; but at present the de-

moralized state of society is beyond description. A custom-house without duties, a judge without justice, a church without a priest, bribery, peculation, and disease, go hand in hand with slavery and grasping avarice. Good health is a thing unknown to them, and their faces are the colour of gold. They heap up but never live to enjoy in their own country."

Elsewhere, off Luabo:

"I heard from my friend Dr. Peters, who had been very fortunate in making friends with people who afforded him every facility, and enabled him to reach Tete in twenty-one-and-a-half days. He described the country as being very beautiful, with mountains nearly as high as they are generally supposed to be. The climate of Tete was exceedingly damp, but on the whole healthy; and he found some consolation for the want of society in the attention and civility of the inhabitants and the great success he met with in his researches. Continual wars not far from the town, destroy what has been gained by agriculture and commerce, and heads are stuck up on poles in every direction. For unless a white man be present, no quarter is given on either side, and, such is the state of things, that a man may run a knife into his neighbour without its even being inquired into.

"Hyenas and tigers enter through the breaches of the simple stone wall, and carry away the blacks from the very thresholds of the houses; and crocodiles constantly seize the negroes who go into the River Zambesi to wash. Their houses are covered with straw, for they are too lazy to make tiles. The principal commerce is in ivory, and the slave trade is gradually diminishing. The quantity of gold-dust said to be exported is much exaggerated, every one's ideas in this country being concentrated on riches.

"Dr. Peters intended, if possible, to penetrate farther into the interior, and endeavour to do something for the unhappy blacks, by making some arrangement with their principal oppressor; for he says, it is a pitiful sight to see a whole nation destroyed without having done any wrong."

We presume, however, that our readers have supped quite full enough of these horrors; and we shall only add that they will find the whole narrative as interesting as a Romance.

ANECDOTES OF O'CONNELL.

Personal Recollections of the late Daniel O'Connell, M.P. By W. J. O'N. Daunt, Esq. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

MR. DAUNT, one of the chief of the staff of O'Connell and of his most active coadjutors in the repeal agitation, saw much and travelled much about with him, out of which intercourse he has made these desultory volumes. Upon the whole, they furnish a fair whole-length portrait of the Liberator within the bounds of his private sphere, mixed up, however, as it largely was, with his public career. Thus it happens that there is a good deal of what was known and published before, and not a few of the tit-bits are already familiar to us. The prominent features which the artist most earnestly endeavours to make out are the disinterestedness of his hero, the moderation of his politico-religious views, and the utter sincerity of his soul to work out the repeal of the union by moral force alone. In society, his good humour, facetiousness, and fund of anecdote, are exhibited by numerous traits and stories of an amusing kind; and from these, and particularly such of them as are likely to possess the best chance for novelty, we shall principally exemplify the performance of Mr. Daunt. Thus picked out, they will appear much in the scrap line:

"We spoke of a story I meant to weave into a novel.

"I think," said I, "that you would be some-

what out of your element, assisting a novelist in his compositions."

"Not in the least," he answered, "I was once going to write a novel myself."

"Indeed!—and what was your story to have been?"

"Why, as to the story, I had not that fully determined on. But my hero was to have been a natural son of George III., by Hannah Lightfoot, his Quaker mistress. The youth was to have been early taken from his mother; and I meant to make him a student at Douay, and thence to bring him, through various adventures, to the West Indies. He was to be a soldier of fortune—to take a part in the American war—and to come back finally to England, imbued with republican principles."

"I do not remember whether this adventurous hero was, on his return to England, to have been confronted with his royal father."

"The mention of republican principles led the talk to politics generally. O'Connell said that his experiment on Imperial 'Justice to Ireland' should only continue another year. Should it fail—as he fully expected that it would—he was resolved to devote the rest of his life to the question of Repeal."

"Mr. O'Connell often spoke of Feargus O'Connor's abilities with considerable admiration."

"In addressing the populace," said he, "Feargus is irresistible. He has great declamatory powers; but he is wholly destitute of logical ability. He declaims admirably; but he would not do for debate. He has vast energy (he has taken that leaf out of my book), and energy always tells well in a speaker, especially a popular speaker."

"On being asked whether Feargus, or some Chartist leader, named Taylor, was the ablest man, he said, 'Pshaw! don't compare them. Feargus has done things. What has Taylor done?' But his admiration of Feargus did not extend to his writings. On taking up the *Northern Star*, he said, 'Come, let us see what poor Balderdash has got to say for himself this week. Upon my word, this *Northern Star* is a perfectly unique affair. Look where you will, editorial articles, correspondence, reports of speeches—it is all praise of Feargus! praise of Feargus! praise of Feargus! Well! the notion of a fellow setting up a newspaper to praise himself is something new at any rate. The paper is, in this respect, quite a literary curiosity!'"

About the proposed railway loan:

"How did Joe Hume vote?" inquired Mr. Senior. "Oh, for lending the money, I believe," replied O'Connell. "You know," observed I, "that he has an Irish Constituency." "Oh, he wouldn't much mind that," rejoined O'Connell. "He is not very popular with his Kilkenny friends now. I do not think they will again return him. Kilkenny is the pleasantest place in the world to be returned for; it costs the member nothing. Hume's election cost him only sevenpence, the sevenpence being the extra postage of a letter he got the day before he was returned. Matters are managed in Kilkenny by three or four families, who are in the confidence of the people. Among the rest, there is the family of Smithwick. The head of that family has made about £4,000 a-year by trade; a most respectable and patriotic family! I am keeping Kilkenny for a nest-egg for myself, in case I should not deem it advisable to go to the expense of contesting Dublin at the next election."

Could he believe such a tale?

"I believe," he added, "that there never was a greater scoundrel than George the Fourth. To his other evil qualities he added a perfect disregard of truth. During his connection with Mrs. Fitzherbert, Charles James Fox dined with him one day in that lady's company. After dinner,

"Kilkenny."

Mrs. Fitzherbert said, "By-the-bye, Mr. Fox, I had almost forgotten to ask you, what you *did* say about me in the House of Commons the other night? The newspapers mis-represent so very strangely, that one cannot depend on them. You were made to say, that the Prince authorised you to deny his marriage with me!"—the Prince made monitory grimaces at Fox, and immediately said, "Upon my honour, my dear, I never authorised him to deny it."—"Upon my honour, sir, you *did*," said Fox, rising from table; "I had always thought your father the greatest liar in England, but now I see that *you* are." Fox would not associate with the Prince for some years, until one day that he walked in, unannounced, and found Fox at dinner. Fox rose as the Prince entered, and said that he had but one course consistent with his hospitable duty as an English gentleman, and that was to admit him.

"It is my decided opinion," said O'Connell, "that Edmund Burke was the author of the 'Letters of Junius.' There are many considerations which compel me to form that opinion. Burke was the only man who made that figure in the world that the author of Junius *must* have made, if engaged in public life; and the entire of Junius's letters evinces that close acquaintance with the springs of political machinery, which no man could possess, unless actively engaged in politics. Again—Burke was fond of chemical similes; now, chemical similes are frequent in Junius. Again—Burke was an Irishman; now, Junius speaking of the government of Ireland, twice calls it "the Castle;" a familiar phrase amongst Irish politicians, but one which an Englishman in those days never would have used. Again—Burke had this peculiarity in writing, that he often wrote many words without taking the pen from the paper. The very same peculiarity existed in the manuscripts of Junius, although they were written in a feigned hand. Again—it may be said that the style is not Burke's. In reply, I would say that Burke was master of many styles. His work on natural society, in imitation of Lord Bolingbroke, is as different in point of style from his work on the French Revolution, as *both* are from the "Letters of Junius." Again—Junius speaks of the king's insanity as a divine visitation; Burke said the very same thing in the House of Commons. Again—had any one of the other men, to whom the letters are with any show of probability ascribed, been really the author, such author would have had no reason for disowning the book or remaining incognito. Any one of them but Burke would have claimed the authorship as fame—and proud fame. But Burke had a very cogent reason for remaining incognito. In claiming Junius, he would have claimed his own condemnation and dishonour—for Burke died a pensioner. Burke, moreover, was the only pensioner who had the commanding talent displayed in the writings of Junius. Now, when I lay all these considerations together, and especially when I reflect that a cogent reason exists for Burke's silence as to his own authorship, I confess I think I have got a presumptive proof of the very strongest nature that Burke was the writer.

O'Connell reverted to the period when he was attending his terms at Gray's Inn. He said he used constantly then to amuse himself boating on the Thames; so constantly, that the watermen's fare made inconvenient inroads on his purse. He pointed out to me a court on the north side of Coventry Street, in which he had lodged in 1794.

"I then lived in that *cul-de-sac*," said he, "and had excellent accommodation there." Passing one day through Coventry Street, he stopped opposite a fishmonger's shop, saying, "That shop is in precisely the same state in which I remember it when I was at Gray's Inn, nearly fifty years

ago—the same sized window, the same frontage; I believe, the same fish!"

"Speaking of the Established Church in Ireland, and the contrast between its past and present ministers, he related an incident illustrative of Episcopal 'good nature.' A Mr. Barry, brother of Lord Barrymore, had, in the course of the last century, been desirous to qualify himself, by taking orders, for the enjoyment of an excellent living in the gift of his lordship. The bishop to whom he applied for ordination had expressed some fears that Barry's theological knowledge was not sufficient for the ordinary duties of the pulpit, and recommended further study to the postulant. Not long afterwards, Barry was ordained, and appointed to the living. A friend who knew him intimately, asked how he had contrived to get over his examination? "Oh, very well indeed," replied the Reverend Mr. Barry. "The bishop was very good-natured, and did not puzzle me with many questions." "But what *did* he ask you?" inquired the other. "Why, he asked me who was the great Mediator between God and man, and I made a rough guess, and said it was the Archbishop of Canterbury."

"It is satisfactory to think, that at the present day it would not be easy to find such a specimen as this of episcopal 'good nature.'"

O'Connell then mentioned a case in which he was professionally engaged—an action instituted by a Miss Fitzgerald against a Parson Hawkesworth for a breach of promise of marriage.

"Hawkesworth," said he, "had certainly engaged the lady's affections very much. He had acquired fame enough to engage her ambition. He was a crack-preacher—had been selected to preach before the Lord Lieutenant—his name occasionally got into the newspapers, which then was not often the case with private persons; and no doubt this notoriety had its weight in the lady's calculations. Things are changed in this respect, my dear Tom," he said, addressing Steele, who was in the carriage with us; "now the difficulty is for some people to keep out of the newspapers! If I, for example, go to see the *Belleisle* frigate, next morning it's all in print! and who were along with me, and how we were received on board; just as if we were princes! But to return to Hawkesworth. The correspondence read upon the trial was comical enough. The lady, it appeared, had at one period doubted his fidelity; whereupon the parson writes to re-assure her in these words: "Don't believe any one who says I'll jilt you! They lie who say so; and I pray that all such liars may be condemned to an eternity of itching without the benefit of scratching." Three thousand pounds' damages were given against him. He was unable to pay, and decamped to America upon a preaching speculation, which proved unsuccessful. He came back to Ireland, and—*married the prosecutrix!*"

Many of the anecdotes relate to his practice as a lawyer, and often resemble those we noticed in a recent *Gazette* (p. 293), when reviewing the production of D. Owen Madden, Esq.

But we proceed with our *Scrapiana*:

O'Connell said he had known a County Sligo man, named Flanagan, who had made some noise by detecting a number of forged names to an anti-Catholic petition. He invited Burdett and Brougham to dine with him at the Thatched House tavern. They had an excellent dinner; but Flanagan, when they had dined, recollected that he had no money; and left the room to offer his silver watch in pledge at the bar. "If the fellow had not offered any pledge," said O'Connell, "but had merely promised to call on the morrow, he might, probably, have got credit till the next day, in consideration of the company with whom he was seen. But the silver watch was an evidence of vulgar poverty, and credit was of course refused. Burdett and

Brougham overheard the wrangle at the bar, and on learning its cause, paid thirty shillings each for their dinners—a process which neither of them liked!"

"Something led to the mention of Sir Walter Scott and his politics. O'Connell was asked if his brother John had not refused Sir Walter a stag-hunt at Killarney. 'Yes,' he answered, 'and he was quite right to refuse him. Why should he pay any compliment to the Scotch bigot, who, just before coming to Ireland, had gone out of his way to exhibit himself at an anti-Catholic meeting?'"

"If the following anecdote be characteristic of the habits of the Limerick gentry at a former period, it must be admitted that they stood much in need of the Temperance Reformation. Standish O'Grady (afterwards Lord Guilmore) asked O'Connell to accompany him to the play one evening, during the Limerick assizes in 1812. O'Connell declined, observing that the Limerick grand jurors were not the pleasantest folk in the world to meet after dinner. O'Grady went, but very soon returned.

"Dan," said he, "you were quite right. I had not been five minutes in the box, when some ten or a dozen noisy gentlemen came into it. It was small and crowded, and as I observed that one of the party had his head quite close to a peg on which I had hung my hat, I said, very politely, 'I hope, sir, my hat does not incommode you; if it does, pray allow me to remove it.' "Faith," said he, "you may be sure it doesn't incommode me! for if it did, d—n me, but I'd have kicked it out of the box, and yourself after it!" So, lest the worthy juror should change his mind as to the necessity of such a vigorous measure, I quietly put my hat on, and took myself off."

"As I have adverted to the events of 1830, let me mention a slight incident connected with that period. We have already seen that a few Belgian admirers of O'Connell proposed to confer the crown of Belgium on him. The Bishop of Ardagh told me, that a French captain of artillery said to him, shortly after the *trois jours de Juillet*, 'Some of us imagined that your O'Connell was born at St. Omer's. Ah! if he had been a native of our country, we would have made him King of the French!'"

"Serjeant Murphy, then member for Cork city, having deprecated the repeal movement, and at the same time admitted that neither Whigs nor Tories were likely to befriend us, O'Connell said, 'The worthy serjeant tells you to do nothing for yourselves, although he admits that the Whigs will do nothing for you, and the Tories will do nothing for you! I suppose that he imagines that these two negatives will produce an affirmative, so as to supersede the necessity of your exertions in your own behalf.'

"He had been engaged in a skirmish with the Methodists, of whom he said, 'They indemnify themselves for a supposed love of God by a real hatred of man. I'll inflict that upon 'em.'

"Fitz Patrick one day expressed his hope, that Sir Robert Peel would correct the evils of Irish landlordism; as he had shown, in a recent speech, that he saw and understood the tyrannical game the Irish landlords played against the people.

"The thing that puts me in a passion," said O'Connell, "is any body's supposing that Peel means to do what he says. Peel is the merest man of words that the world ever produced."

We trust that our dozen of specimens will satisfy our readers as to the quality of the facette preserved by Mr. Daunt; and those who desire to know more of the political matters, in which the biographer was so ardent a coadjutor, only need to turn to the volumes themselves. There they will find repeal in full activity and force (moral force!), and hear to what immense extent organization was pushed in order to advance

this cry and doctrine into a popular clamour and national demand. The moving of the machinery is very curious.

THE ANCIENT EXCHEQUER OF ENGLAND.

The Ancient Exchequer of England; the Treasury; and Origin of the present management of the Exchequer and Treasury of Ireland. By F. S. Thomas, Secretary of the Public Record Office. Petheram.

THIS work, compiled with extraordinary knowledge, neatness, precision and clearness, is grounded either upon records hitherto wholly inaccessible and unknown to the public, or upon books, which, though found in our libraries, are virtually inaccessible, though not unknown, at least as far as their titles are concerned, but not much farther.—Maddox, whose name garnishes the margins of Hume and Henry and Turner, is of this description. His folio, which contains the History of the Exchequer to the reign of Edward II., contains an ample store-house of information; but the writer was confounded and puzzled by his own knowledge; and the book is so tedious, wearisome, and confused, from the injudicious repetitions of quotations which afford no additional information (one being as good as a dozen), as to deter the most determined inquirer. We had once an opportunity of conversing with the late Lord Redesdale upon this subject; and he remarked what a very essential service would be rendered to constitutional history if any one would undertake the labour, which he strongly recommended, of condensing the materials collected by Maddox into distinct heads of inquiry, and continuing them till modern times. This task Mr. Thomas (unconscious of the antecedent recommendation from so high an authority) has performed most completely with respect to the Offices and Officers of the Exchequer and the Treasury; the Treasury being the executive of the ancient Court of Receipt. He does all that his title page promises, and a good deal more.

Such a history may be designated as a delineation of one of the buttresses of the Constitution. Nor will the Historical Library ever be complete without a series of similar volumes, which we hope Mr. Thomas may be enabled to compile. It has been a very great error, both theoretically and practically, to consider the spirit of the English Constitution as designedly intended to produce what in modern language is termed the Freedom of the People. It has done so, and gloriously; but the object sought by our Ancestors must be expressed in their own language: they sought the "Liberty of the Subject;" that is to say, a liberty inseparably connected in the mind of the Legislator with obedience. The High Court of Parliament is not to be considered as a Diet or Political Assembly, but as the great remedial Court of Justice; its legislative functions being exercised for the purpose of rendering justice, from time to time, to the ranks and orders of the community; and every statute is to be construed as being remedial and not innovative, a judgment given by the Legislature, because due to the needs and requirements of the commonwealth.

The first object of the English Constitution, considered in its temporal aspect, is the administration of justice; the second, the preservation of good order; and, resulting from both, the protection of property. The machinery to carry out these objects can only be found in tribunals proceeding according to a stated and regular course, guided according to established form and rigid precedent, and thus interposing a barrier between the prerogative of the Crown and the pretensions of the Subject. If, at the present day a proper tribunal of criminal appeal were constituted, and the ancient process of "Petition of Right" restored to its primitive efficacy, the Subject, so far as the administration

of justice is concerned, would have little left to desire. With all its traditional ill-repute, the Ancient Exchequer protected the subjects of the English Crown from the extortions which the inhabitants of other countries sustained. It was always open to the control of Parliament, watched very jealously by Parliament, and never inclined to extend its jurisdiction beyond the law. However rigidly its powers were executed, it was a Court, and proceeded legally.

The accidents, if they may be so called, which caused the Tribunal instituted by an Anglo-Norman monarch to be denominated from the most ancient of Oriental games, may show how fruitless is the science of etymology, from the impossibility of tracing the various channels of thought. Upon the origin of the Exchequer of Receipt, we cannot here enlarge. It is sufficient to observe that we believe it was instituted in England, probably in the reign of Rufus, and by the prince of financiers, Ralph Flambard.

The main Anglo-Norman principle which has been clearly developed by Mr. Thomas, was to render the sheriff of each county the accountable collector for the Crown. The revenue was chiefly territorial in the earlier periods; but it was equally convenient that the sheriff should collect all other imposts. The roll upon which his account was kept, was called the Great Roll, or the Pipe Roll; and his charge and discharge were entered according to the usual principle of a balance-sheet, being divided into heads, the first of which was the Corpus Comitatus, or body of the Shire, the Crown demesnes, out of which the term of the Shire arose. Mr. Thomas has given an extract from the account (1 Ric. I.) of the sheriff of Northumberland, which will fully explain the form of charge and discharge:

EXPLANATION.	CHARGE.	DISCHARGE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHARGE.		
Honor of William de Vesci. Nicholas de Morewiche renders his Account of 300 and 4 score and 7 pounds 8 shillings and 2 pence for the farm of the Honor of William de Vesci.	387 8 2	
DISCHARGE.		
Paid into the Treasury, 242l. 5s. 6d. Also paid the settled Alms and Tythes on account of the manors; in money, 10l. 7s. 4d.	..	242 5 6
Also for the corn of the Prebends appraised at 6l. 2s.	..	10 7 4
Also for the Nuns of Guisnes for their annual rent of salt, 2s. 6d.	..	6 2 0
Also for Clothes for 20 Friars and 2 recluses, 74 shillings.	..	0 2 6
Also for Quittance of the land of Richard the Falconer, who served his own office, 6s. 8d., which he is allowed when he so serves.	..	3 14 0
Also for the manor of Melton, 51l. 17s. 10d., which Gefery Haget ought to answer.	..	0 6 8
Also in default of the rents of the Knights of the Ward of Alnwick, 38 shillings and 11 pence.	..	51 17 10
Also in default of the land of Burden, which the mother of Alan Gohor proved in Court to be her Dover.	..	1 18 11
Also in Livery of one Chaplain resident in Alnwick Castle, 30 shillings and 6 pence.	..	1 10 0
Also in Livery of Eustace, the heir of the said William, for one year 54l. 15s., at the rate of 3s. per day, by the King's Writ.	..	1 10 5
And he oweth 12l. 18s., and afterward rendered account of the same.	..	54 15 0
Paid into the Treasury 9l.; and then owed 78 shillings.	..	9 0 0
And afterwards rendered account of said debt.	..	3 18 0
Paid it into the Treasury, 78s. And he is quit	..	£. 387 8 2

In process of time, many other rolls were kept for the better dispatch of business. As soon as collectors of subsidies and aids were specially appointed by commission, grounded upon Parliamentary grants, the course of business was naturally enlarged; and Mr. Thomas has, we

believe, for the first time, so classed the Exchequer Rolls of Account, as to shew not only their use according to the ancient course of business, but the information which can now be derived from them, and through which they become useful to the legal or historical inquirer. The book should be scheduled to our Parliamentary history. There are many important passages in Clarendon, and the other historians and documents of the Tudor and Stuart periods, which are utterly unintelligible without the explanation which the work of Mr. Thomas affords.—The records are remarkably rich in information; take, for example, a specimen, as given by Mr. Thomas, of the contents of the Foreign Roll, 1 and 2 Henry VI. This roll was called the Foreign Roll, on account of its containing matter foreign to the Great or Pipe Roll:

"Accounts of the office of Victualler, 8 Hen. V.—Of the Issues of the Manors, &c., which belonged to the Countess of Hereford, 9 Hen. V.—Of moneys received for seamen's wages.—Of the Constableness of Windsor Castle, 8 Hen. V. and 1 Hen. VI.—Of the Sale of Rabbits in the Claryndon Park, 9 Hen. V.—Of expenses of T. Rokeby, to and in France.—Of moneys received for the safe custody of the King's Land of Ireland, 7 Hen. V., by the Earl of Ormond.—Of a Voyage from Southampton to Gascony.—Of the Expenses and Profits of the Exchange, &c.—Of receipts for the custody, &c., of certain French prisoners.—Of the Issues of the Land, &c., of certain Collectors of the 15th and 10th.—Of the Searches of the Port of Melcombe, 10 Hen. V. to 2 Hen. VI.—Of 60 Chaldrons of Coals in the ship 'Le Monc.'—Of the Subsidy and Unage of Cloths sold in the County of Southampton, 9 Hen. V. to 1 Hen. VI.—Of the Issues of Lands in the Forest of Rockingham.—Of the Costs and Expenses in cutting down the Underwood, &c., in the King's Park of Freemantel.—Of a Voyage to Harfleur and Caen, &c.—Do. elsewhere and various other Voyages.—Of the Receipts, Costs, and Expenses in a certain Embassy to the King of Portugal.—Of the Searcher at the Port of Lening.—Of the Issues and Profits of the office of the Coroner of the Marshal's Court.—Of the Issues of various Lands.—Of the Issues of the Town of Clipston.—Of the Issues of the Temporalities of the Conventual Church of Ravenston.—Of the Custody of the *Domus Conversorum*. Of the Costs and Expenses in repairing the Great Hall in Dublin Castle."

The Court of Exchequer continued to maintain all its ancient usages with remarkable love for the formalities of old times. We shall never see a coronation with anything like the solemnity which accompanied the installation of Lord Godolphin in 1702, the ceremonial (which Mr. Thomas has extracted from the inedited document) being considered of so much importance as to be recorded in the Black Book of the Exchequer.

"Monday, the 11th day of May, 1702, the Right Hon. Sydney Lord Godolphin having had the staff of Lord Treasurer delivered to him by Queen Anne, on Sunday the 10th instant, on the 11th he came, about the hour of 10 in the morning, to the house of Lord Halifax, the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, where he was attended with many Earls, Barons, Privy Counsellors, the King's Attorney and Solicitor, and other persons of quality; they being assembled in the two great rooms, were treated with chocolate, &c., by the said Lord Halifax. The proceedings began from thence; a great number of gentlemen in swords and coats, pell mell, the Clerks of the Treasury, Auditors of the Exchequer, Secretaries, Officers, &c., and amongst them the officers of the Exchequer, having no gowns (who should have marched in their proper places if they had had gowns); then the Usher of the Exchequer in his gown, the Clerk of the Pells, Clerk and Tally-writer &

Clerk in gowns, the Tally-cutter, the Deputy Clerk of the Pells, the two Deputy Chamberlains, the Marshall of the Exchequer, the Auditors, viz., the Lord Halifax on the right hand of Mr. Lownds, the Secretary to the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Treasurer's Sergeant-at-Mace, the Lord Treasurer; on his right and left, and behind, several Lords, as the Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, &c., all pell mell. Thus they proceeded along the Inner Court up the Great Stairs of the Exchequer in the corner of the Palace Yard, by the Talley Court, down the Stone Steps into Westminster Hall, by the Common Pleas Bar, where my Lord Treasurer made his obeisance to the Judges of that Bench, so up towards the Chancery Bar, and about the middle of the Hall made two obeisances, one to the Lord Keeper sitting in the Court of Chancery, the other to the Court of the Queen's Bench, whence they proceeded up the Hall into the Court of Chancery, the officers fling off at the bottom of the Steps, except the Marshall of the Exchequer and the Sergeant-at-Mace, with the Lords, where he took the oaths to the Queen; after which he came back, with the Lord Keeper on his right hand, and the said officers before him by the Common Pleas Bar, where they both made their reverences to the Judges, so up the Stone Stairs into the Exchequer. The Barons being sat, my Lord Keeper went into the Court, placing himself on the right hand of the Lord Chief Baron; the Lord Treasurer was by the Marshall, and his own Sergeant conducted to the outside of the Bar, with the Sergeant-at-Mace on his left, when my Lord Keeper made a neat speech, signifying his Lordship's great abilities—that he had two offices, that of Lord High Treasurer by delivery of the Staff, and that of Treasurer of the Exchequer by Patent; after which my Lord's Patent was read by one of the Clerks of the King's Remembrancer's Office. Then his Lordship was conducted into the Court, where was a cushion provided, on which he knelt whilst the oaths of his respective offices were administered to him by the Lord Keeper, after which he was conducted to his place on the left of the Lord Keeper, and his patent delivered to him by the Lord Keeper; which done, the Lord Keeper departed the Court, and the Lord Treasurer sat to hear motions some little time, after which he departed the Court, when he should have taken possession of the King's Remembrancer's Office, Treasurer's Remembrancer, Pipe, and other the offices on that side of the Exchequer before he walked thence; but he was conducted in the same order, accompanied to the Talley Court, where were placed cushions for him in the middle thereof, and two for the Chamberlains on each side by the Block, the two Deputy Chamberlains in each corner, the Lord Halifax, Talley-writer, and his Clerks on the right hand below the Senior Deputy Chamberlain; the Deputy Clerk of the Pells and his Clerk below the Junior Deputy Chamberlain; then the Usher of the Exchequer just within the door, and the Talley-cutter without the Court, the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Lord Treasurer's left, several Dukes and Earls round the Court, the Barons of the Exchequer on the outside of the Bar with the Attorney and the Solicitor-General. When all were come in, a Bill was thrown down from the Tellers' offices, a Talley prepared, writ on, struck, and examined by the proper officers; then his Lordship withdrew thence after having had the great keys of the Treasury presented to him by the Auditor, and he delivered them to him again; then he went into the Auditors', Pells', and Tellers' offices, and viewed the cash in the last of them, the Barons of the Exchequer, Attorney and Solicitor, with the Dukes, Earls, &c., attending him to each office; after which he went back again to the other side of the Exchequer to take pos-

session of the several offices there, which he should have done before he came to the Receipt side, and after retired to his house."

Clerk of the Pells, Tallies, Tally-writers, Tally-cutters, Deputy Clerk of the Pells, Deputy Chamberlains, and all the rest, continued in full vigour till the final abolition of the ancient Court, effected in our Reforming age; not before it was needed, for the whole business was really and truly transacted by the Treasury with the aid of the Bank of England. The Tallies revenged themselves by setting fire to St. Stephen's Chapel, and making way for the new Legislative Palace of the Empire: an omen and an emblem of the present state of the British Commonwealth, of which all the ancient forms are changing and passing away—go they must—there is no help for it. Whatever lives changes. Change is the condition of vitality. When the body becomes unalterably rigid it dies; and it dies equally when the change proceeds too rapidly. And thus, every earthly domination has its fated term. There is no help for it: there is no kingdom but one for which we may utter the prayer,—even the wish, "*Esio perpetua*."

EARLY TIMES OF GEORGE III.
Walpole's Letters to Lady Ossory.
[Second Notice.]

We might go on for a long while plundering this most entertaining work of its gossip, scandals, anecdotes, satire, and acute observation, and so vary and enrich our page at its expense; but as we might thereby take away some of the pleasure which all the world will enjoy in reading the whole together, we will abstain from the cruel gutting system and only sprinkle a few of the tit-bits over the *Gazette*. In August, 1776, Walpole writes (could his spirit have risen* to see Strawberry Hill in the hands of George Robins since that time!):

"I have dined at Muswell Hill, and the next day the Beauclercs, Miss Lloyd and I, went to Old Windsor to see poor Mr. Bateman's auction. It was a melancholy sight to me in more lights than one. I have passed many pleasing days there with him and Lady Hervey, and felt additional pain by reflections on my child Strawberry!

"All pulled to pieces, and sold by the person he loved and left it to! So was poor Lady Hervey treated! I bought her picture there, left for sale. Indeed Lord Bateman made amends, for he left his own and his house's portraits there too for sale, with a lot of shalots, four acres of beans, and a parcel of human bones! This is a golden age literally, and one should not wonder if the people sold their children as the negroes do. I purchased a cargo of ancient chairs, and they at least have found a resting-place in their old age. The Beauclercs and the Virgin returned and passed two days here. On Wednesday I go to Park Place and Nuneham; but I perceive I shall lose my place of gazetter to your ladyship. Perhaps you will think I am going to have a better, when I tell you an excellent story and quote my author, Lord North. Mr. Cambridge, with all his propensity to credit new-imported marvels, was struck with hearing Mr. Bruce affirm having sent some camels to Abyssinia, and suspended his faith till the fact could be examined. He galloped to Soame Jenyns, and begged to have the registers of exportation in the Board of Trade searched. After some days, Jenyns wrote to tell him that he had scrutinized all the records relating to Philadelphia, Carolina, Virginia, &c. &c., and did indeed find

* This expression reminds us of a *mot* of the present day, which might have sparked in one of these Letters. In the midst of the recent Hampden controversy, the Bishop of * * * exclaimed to a brother Bishop, "Ah, my lord, if some of our predecessors could look up and witness what is going on, they would be horrified!" "Look down, my lord," was the quiet retort.—*Ed. L. G.*

a prodigious number of the species in question had gone to all those provinces, but that they did not spell their names like the *Camels* he wotted of."

Our next is a sample of brevity, the soul of wit: "*Arlington Street, Aug. 11.*"

"LETTER LXV.—Mr. and Mrs. Craufurd are not yet gone. Have you heard that Mrs. St. Jack has declared that if the Colonel goes to America, she will accompany him? G. Selwyn says, she will make an excellent *breast-work*. Adieu, madam, I wish you much pleasure, shooting, gold cups, judges, and all the joys the country can afford."

The annexed is part of another:

"What was in the letter that diverted Lord Ossory, I remember no more than the man in the moon, whose memory lasts but a month. I know, though you are so overbenign to them, madam, that I grow easier about my letters; since they have become so numerous, they must have the fate of a collection that was found last winter at Monsieur de Pondeveville's: there were sixteen thousand from one lady in a correspondence of only eleven years."

"For fear of setting the house on fire if thrown into the chimney, the executors crammed them into the oven. There have been known here persons who wrote to one another four times a day; and I was told of one couple, who being always together, and the lover being fond of writing, he placed a screen between them, and then wrote to madame on t'other side, and flung them over."

In another, from Paris, he writes:

"Now I am quoting holy writ, I will tell you a story from Madame du Deffand. A worthy old gentleman who was ill, made his footman read the Bible to him. Unluckily the man could not read, at least not well. The first sentence he uttered was, '*Dieu apparut à Abimelech en singe*.'—'*Comment donc, Butord! que tis tu là?*'—'*Mais, monsieur, je dis que Dieu apparut à Abimelech en singe*.'—'*Dieu apparut en singe!*'—'*Eh bien!*—'*Oui, monsieur, est-ce que Dieu ne peut pas prendre telle forme qu'il lui plaît?*' Pray, madam, make Lady Anne observe, how true piety drew edification from the mouth of the poor footman."

"I have another very moral tale for Lady Anne, but it is too long for a letter. I hope to find her in danger of a brother. You know I am so angry at her sister, that I don't even know her name, and regard her as a footman did here, who being sent to inquire after a lady that was brought to bed, and being asked at his return what the child was, said, '*Je ne sais pas; je sais que ce n'est pas un garçon*.'"

In our last we alluded to some of the grossnesses in expression which occur in these epistles (properly omitted in the publication by the good sense and taste of the Editor), and we find that some of them were too bad even for the laxity of the period; since the Countess reproves her gay correspondent for a breach of decorum in retailing certain indecent poetry. Occasionally he was more grave or rather more sentimental, though the mood seems to have evaporated very speedily, and in a day or two he is as sportive as ever. We offer a specimen:

"August 16th, 1766.
"I began this, yesterday, and was interrupted. To-day I have heard the shocking news of Mr. Damer's death, who shot himself, yesterday, at three o'clock in the morning, at a tavern in Covent Garden. My first alarm was for Mr. Conway; not knowing what effect such a horrid surprise would have on him, scarce recovered from an attack himself; happily it proves his nerves were not affected, for I have had a very calm letter from him on the occasion. They have sent for me to town, and I shall go to-morrow morning. Mr. Charles Fox, with infinite good nature, met Mrs. Damer coming to town,

and stopped, her to prepare her for the dismal event. It is almost impossible to refrain from bursting out into common-place reflections on this occasion; but can the walls of Almack's help moralising, when £5,000 a year in present, and £22,000 in reversion, are not sufficient for happiness, and cannot check a pistol?

"For the first time in my life I think I do not wish Lord Ossory a son, or Lady Anne greatly married! What a distracted nation! I do not wonder Dr. Battie died worth £100,000. Will anybody be worth a shilling but mad doctors? I could write volumes; but recollect that you are not alone as I am, given up to melancholy ideas, with the rain beating on the skylight and gusts of wind. On other nights, if I heard a noise, I should think it was some desperate gamester breaking open my house; now, every flap of a door is a pistol. I have often said, this world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel; but when I thought so first, I was more disposed to smile than to feel; and besides, England was not arrived at its present pitch of frenzy. I begin to doubt whether I have not lived in a system of errors. All my ideas are turned topsy turvy. One must go to some other country and ask whether one has a just notion of anything. To me, everybody round me seems lunatic; yet I think they were sober and wise folks from whom I received all my notions on money, politics, and what not. Well! I will wait for the echo—I know no better oracle. Good night, madam. You excuse me in any mood, and therefore I will make no apology for this incoherent rhapsody. My thoughts, with those I love, always flow according to the east of the hour. A good deal of sensibility and very shattered nerves expose one to strong impressions. Yet when the sages of this world affect a tenderness they do not know, may not a little real feeling be pardoned? It seems, Mentor Duke of Montague had made a vow of ever wearing weepers for his vixen turtle, and it required a jury of matrons and divines to persuade him he would not go to the Devil and his wife, if he appeared in scarlet and gold on the Prince's birth-day; and he is returned to close mourning like Hamlet, and every Rosencrantz and Guildenstern is edified both ways."

About the same date we have a slap at Dr. Johnson, whom Walpole greatly disliked:

"Here are some verses" of Soame Jenyns, that, in our present want of comfort, we admire very much, for we are out of spirits, and so was the poet, too, when he wrote the last stanza, which is insufferably bad. Pray return the piece, for I have no copy, and my amanuensis is in the country. There are some better verses by Dean Barnard, of which I will procure a copy if I can. They are an answer to a gross brutality of Dr. Johnson, to which a proper answer would be to fling a glass of wine in his face. I have no patience with an unfortunate monster trusting to his helpless deformity for indemnity for any impertinence that his arrogance suggests, and who thinks that what he has read is an excuse for everything he says."

Our next quotation relates to antiquarian topics, and is curious enough:

"I have lately been lent two delicious large volumes of Queen Elizabeth's jewels, plate, and the new year's gifts to her: every page of one of them is signed by Lord Burleigh. She had more gold and silver plate than Montezuma, and even of her father's plunder of cathedrals and convents, particularly rich mitres set with jewels, and I don't doubt but she sometimes wore them as head of the church, and fancied herself like Pope Joan. I have extracted some of the articles that are most curious, and here they are.

"The verses are not with the letter,—Ed."

"A looking-glass with the steel of agate. [This shews they had no quicksilver glass, and she must have looked delightfully fierce in a piece of polished steel.] But this was of agate; and the glass was of berril, and had her mother Anne Boleyn's arms. What a treasure this would be at Strawberry!

"A porringer of white purselyn [porcelain] garnished with gold, and a lion at top. [The first porcelain I have read of was in Queen Mary's reign.]

"One case of leather painted and gilt with the Duke of Northumberland's [Dudley's] arms, having therein one broad knife, one lesser, two forks, and seven small knives, the hafts of all being silver, enamelled with his arms and word [motto].

"One standish of mother-of-pearl, garnished with silver gilt, with three boxes for ink, dust [sand], and counters of silver gilt. These were, I suppose, to calculate with, as I think they still do in the Exchequer.

"A gilt font with a cover, having at top a gilt cross chased with antique faces; also the hand [handle] and foot, and with roses and pomegranates for [Henry the Eighth and Catherine of Arragon. This should be at Amptill against Lord Gowran's christening] upon the brim, and thereon written, *Maria Regina, Veritas Temporis filia*.

"A ship for frankincense of mother-of-pearl, the foot, garnishment, and cover of silver gilt, having the griffin holding the pillar, and Cardinal Wolsey's arms, and a little spoon of silver gilt in it. You see, madam, by this, and the Duke of Northumberland's knives, that it was charming to be a king or queen in those days, and that all was fish that came to the crown's net. In short, I am exceedingly angry at Messrs. Hampden and Pym, that were the cause of all these pretty baubles being melted down.

"One standing cup of Flanders making, garnished with pearls, enamelled in divers places, containing in the foot thereof seven treachers of silver parcel gilt standing upon the sides [I cannot make out the ichnography of this brave cup], seven forks set with three pearls apiece; at the ends seven knives in a case, of the like work, and one pair of snippers [snuffers], the hafts of the knives of wood, and the ends silver gilt, with a pearl at the end of each; and in the top four goblets gilt, and three cups of assay [for the taster] gilt, twelve spoons gilt, and the salts garnished with false pearls, and prettily enamelled; and a candlestick having two sockets joined together; and in the top a clock.

"One bed-pan, having the Queen's arms enamelled at the end. Here was luxury, and magnificence, and taste! I have a great mind to print these dear MSS., and another of Anne of Denmark's furniture at Somerset House, which was lent to me lately too. This majesty's joy was in canopies: she had more than there are chairs now in St. James's; and now and then she gave a bed to her lady of the sweet coffers. She had sweet bags enough to hold all the perfumes of Arabia, and a suit of arras with the history of Charles Brandon, and embroidered carpets to lay over cupboard, and fine caparisons of purple velvet richly embroidered all over with silver, made for his Highness's horse to tilt with in Spain at the time of his being there, which his Queen Henrietta Maria, being a good housewife, ordered to be converted into a bed, as she ordered another bed to be translated, says the inventory, into the French fashion. Queen Anne had, besides, a cradle-mantle of crimson velvet with a broad gold lace bordered with ermines, and lined with carnation taffety; and pillows laced with gold and silver; but, alas! she had only six pair of fine Holland sheets, and thirty pair of ordinary Holland. There remained also three folio pages full of the robes of Henry VIII., and a diaper table-cloth,

whose borders were of gold needle-work, and one dozen of napkins suitable; and a smock very richly wrought with gold, silver, and silk. Pray, Madam, do you think this was her Majesty's wedding-shift? I will mention nothing more, but a cabinet of ebony, inlaid with silver, white ebony [probably ivory] and gilt, with flowers and beasts; and in the drawers a comb-case furnished, two gilt cups in the shape of turkeys [as I have three castors like owls], a dresser for the tongue [I suppose a scraper], and sundry pencils and knitting needles: and another cabinet of cloth of silver, lined with orange-tawny velvet [probably a casket].

"Well! considering this solid magnificence, must not all good Christians pray, that when his Majesty has sometime or other conquered America, he will extend his arms to Peru and Mexico, that the Crown may eat off gold trenchers set with pearls, and that the Queen may have smocks as rough with embroidery as hands can make them, and everything for the bed suitable? So prays her and your ladyship's poor beadsman."

Here is a prototype of the placarding practice of which we have so much in our time:

"Yesterday (Nov. 12th.) just after I arrived, I heard drums and trumpets, in Piccadilly: I looked out of the window and saw a procession with streamers flying. At first I thought it was a press-gang, but seeing the corps so well dressed, like Hussars, in yellow with blue waistcoats and breeches, and high caps, I concluded it was some new body of our allies, or a regiment newly raised, and with new regimentals for distinction. I was not totally mistaken, for the Colonel is a new ally. In short, this was a procession set forth by Mr. Bates, Lord Littleton's chaplain, and author of the old *Morning Post*, and meant as an appeal to the town against his antagonist, the new one. I did not perceive it, but the musicians had masks; on their caps was written *The Morning Post*, and they distributed handbills. I am sure there were at least between thirty and forty, and this mummery must have cost a great deal of money. Are not we quite distracted, reprobate, absurd, beyond all people that ever lived? The new *Morning Post*, I am told, for I never take in either, exceeds all the outrageous Billingsgate that ever was heard of. What a country! Does it signify what happens to it? Is there any sense, integrity, decency, taste, left? Are not we the most despicable nation upon earth, in every light? A solemn and expensive masquerade exhibited by a clergyman, in defence of daily scandal against women of the first rank, in the midst of a civil war! and while the labouring poor are torn from their families by press-gangs! and a foreign war is hanging over our heads! And everybody was diverted with this!—Do you think, madam, that anything can save such a sottish and stupid nation? Does it deserve to be saved? you that have children will wish for miracles; as I have none but what Mary provides, I can almost wish we may be scourged. I pity the unborn, who were in the entail of happiness, but what can be said for those in present possession?"

There is much about the American War, which we pass, and will conclude our review next week.

Reflections on the History of the Kings of Judah. Pp. 470. Newby.

CONTAINING many references to, and quotations from, sterling writers, this connected view of the race of Kings of Judah, beginning with Saul and continuing to the end, possesses considerable interest, and leads us through the many vicissitudes of a wonderful and eventful epoch, in a manner to keep alive and gratify the attention. Its great moral, too, is an important deduction—not to blind ourselves to the warnings which mark the rise and fall of nations.

Arthur Trevelyan; or, the Night of the Mind. A Tale. By J. B. Goggs. Pp. 315. London: Longmans. Leeds: Wood and Edis.

THE attempt to paint pictures of intense force, passion, guilt, and tragic power, is far too trying a task for any hand short of the highest genius in conception and masterly skill in execution. That our author should have succumbed before such an effort is not, therefore, surprising. The model class, which he set himself to imitate, belongs to a most dangerous school, and even success in it is liable to very strong objections. But when we come to the length of a daughter walking to her affectionate father's sick-bed, prepared to poison him when administering his medicine—the soul revolts at the idea; and we can never deem such a heroine (prevented from parricide by a mere accident!) fit to become the beloved wife and happy mother of a family. It is a fatal mistake; and makes poison of the whole tale.

Philip of Lutetia, &c. By L. A. Chamerovzov. 8vo. Newby.

THIS is the last portion of the "Chronicles of the Bastille," put forth in the shape of a historical romance, and illustrated by Mr. Robt. Cruikshank. The resemblances between the revolutions of 1789 and 1848, are brought into remarkable juxtaposition, and the events belonging to both gain additional interest from the more recent change. For popular reading, we dare say, this series of *Philip of Lutetia* will receive the same meed as its precursors; besides the revolutionary heroes and public characters, there are clever sketches of Parisian character, and it is profusely embellished with pictures.

The History of England, &c. By Thos. Gaspey. 4to. Tallis.

THE fourth and fifth divisions of this copiously illustrated history continue the text of Hume and Smollett to the period of Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada. Among the illustrations, which embrace so many striking historical subjects and other interesting matters, we are much pleased with the portraits from ancient coins, which are engraved in these volumes.

A Present for an Apprentice, &c. By the late Thomas Tegg. Pp. 381. Tegg and Co.

SOME ten years ago, Mr. Tegg, the bookseller, published this little volume, which is now, in justice to its usefulness and his memory, presented to us in a second edition. It is full of practical sense, and teems with good advice; and is so especially applicable to persons engaged in business, that we do not wonder at the city authorities warmly promoting its circulation amongst the youth of the metropolis.

Narrative of the French Revolution of 1848. By W. H. Kelly. Chapman and Hall.

NICELY got up, with portraits, &c., and events circumstantially related; as far as outward affairs are concerned, and waiting for the time when competent persons may unfold the more secret springs of this mighty revolution, the present volume fulfils its purpose as satisfactorily as could be desired in a *résumé* of its class.

Popular Lectures on the Prevailing Diseases in Towns, &c. By W. Keble, M.D. Brighton: Falthrop. London: Whittaker and Co.

THOUGH delivered at Brighton, and in portions more applicable to local than to general sanitary measures, there is so much of the universally pertinent observation in these Lectures, that we must commend the discretion which has given them to the public. Every light which can be thrown upon the question, now happily taken up, to aid us in devising means for the preservation of health, and increasing the comforts of the poorer classes, well deserves to be received with approbation and gratitude. We therefore thank Dr. Keble for his contribution. We may add that the Cesspools of Westminster have been opened to prove the efficacy of disinfecting fluids, A dangerous typhus is the result.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SAILING OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

ON Thursday afternoon the *Enterprise*, Captain Sir James Clarke Ross, and the Investigator, Captain Bird, were paid off at Greenwich, and yesterday morning, soon after eight o'clock, the former moved on her voyage, being towed by the African steamer, and was soon followed by the latter, towed by the *Fearless*. The *Monkey* steamer, in attendance, had been previously despatched to Woolwich Dockyard for a jib-boom to the *Enterprise*, to replace that which was carried away about 11 o'clock on the preceding night by the *Shepherdess* collier, which ran foul of the ship in consequence of the strong running of the tide. No blame was imputed to the aggressor, though the accident at that hour caused some stir and difficulty in getting the vessels clear of each other, and of a barge lying with stores alongside. The *Monkey* would overtake the tugs and the ships (which were still taking in coke and coils of rope as they proceeded on their voyage) before they reached Harwich. The quantity of stores of every kind is almost inconceivable, as besides what was wanted for the vessels themselves* ample provision is made for the succour of the gallant band in search of whom they are steering their adventurous course. Happy may they be when they see the Bear or Walrus (figure-heads of the *Enterprise* and Investigator) bearing towards them, wherever they may be!

The chief novelty in the expedition since we gave a full account of it in *posse* (see *Literary Gazette*, No. 1621), is the addition of a steam-launch to the boats of each vessel. As that built for the Meander and Borneo turned out a failure, there was some hesitation in ordering these; but Sir James Ross represented the matter so strongly that Lord Auckland and the Admiralty at last got them ready with all despatch; and on their being tried we rejoice to say they were found to answer to admiration. Sir J. Ross attaches much consequence to these adjuncts, and it was under his superintendence they were constructed, and so light and handy that even when the machines are in they will not weigh above two tons—the first experiment being (we believe) five times as much.

The scene of the poor women taking leave on Thursday evening, two or three with infants, was interesting. Jack taking a hasty embrace as they went over the side, and hauling away at a rope or getting in some bulky article to the tune of the boatswain's whistle, without a minute to cast a look after the boat, and see the handkerchiefs waved or the eyes wiped. In the morning some of them came off in boats again, and lingered about till the vessels sailed. Both crews consist of very fine athletic fellows.

The ships are expected to reach their destination about the last week in July, or first week in August; the time being perfectly suited to ulterior proceedings.

It is just three years within a fortnight (May 26th,) since Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier departed, and we presume we may state that it is not so much expected to find them with their ships, as, that having left them jammed in the ice, they are probably journeying homeward in the best way they could along the coasts. Previous to sailing, a rendezvous was appointed at Disco, by Sir J. Ross, in case the ships should be separated; and we understand it is the intention of this brave and enterprising officer, who is now making so great a sacrifice to Friendship and Duty, to land on his way on the coast of East Greenland, and make observations on that little known sphere. Heaven speed and watch over them all, bless them with a suc-

* In the *Enterprise* are 70 tons of coal, and in the Investigator nearly as much. Two fat bullocks in each and four sheep in the *Enterprise*.

cessful issue, and speedily restore them and their rescued brethren to their native land and happy homes!

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lord Rosse has accepted the Presidency.—*March 23rd.*—A paper was read entitled "Observations on some Belemnites and other fossil remains, discovered by Mr. Reginald Neville Mantell, C. E., in the Oxford clay, near Trowbridge, in Wiltshire." By Dr. Mantell. The author states that a line of railway now forming, to connect the large manufacturing town of Trowbridge with the Great Western, being part of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line, traverses extensive beds of Oxford clay of the same geological character as those at Christian Malford, in the same county, which furnished the remarkable fossil cephalopods, described by Mr. Channing Pearce, under the name of *Belemnoteuthis*; and by Professor Owen, as *Belemnites*, in the memoir on Belemnites, which received the reward of the royal medal of this Society. In the series received by the author from his son, Mr. R. N. Mantell, were many illustrative examples of *Belemnoteuthis* and *Belemnites*, some of which confirm the opinions entertained by the late Mr. C. Pearce, Mr. Cunningham, and other competent observers, that the body and other soft parts, with the cephalic arms, pallial fins, &c., of the cephalopods obtained from Christian Malford, by the Marquis of Northampton and Mr. Pratt, and referred by Professor Owen to the Belemnite, belonged to a distinct genus, the *Belemnoteuthis* of Mr. Pearce. Several very perfect phragmocones of the *Belemnoteuthis* are figured and described by the author, and contrasted with a beautiful example of the phragmocone occupying the alveolus of a Belemnite; and the differences in the form and structure of these specimens are carefully defined. Among the most obvious distinctive characters of the phragmocone of the *Belemnoteuthis*, are two flattened longitudinal bands, extending upwards from the apical extremity; and the granulated, or rather striated, external surface of the epidermis, which is smooth in that of the Belemnite.

The author next describes a remarkable specimen of Belemnite, 22 inches in length, in which is seen the upper part of the phragmocone, having two long calcareous flat processes, very analogous in form and position to the prolongations observable in certain Ammonites of the Oxford clay, as for example in *A. Jassoni*. In the phragmocone of the *Belemnoteuthis*, the peristome or basal aperture is entire. Another interesting fact, demonstrated by the fossil above mentioned, and confirmed by numerous other specimens, is the existence of a calcareous or shelly capsule or peristome, investing the guard or osselet, which expands upwards into a horny sheath that surrounds the upper chamber of the phragmocone, in which the viscera were probably contained. This receptacle was formerly supposed to originate from within the alveolus of the guard. Mr. Miller many years since inferred the existence of a vascular membrane, from the impressions of vessels on the surface of some species of guards; but the presence of a calcareous sheath or capsule around the osselet, which gradually expanded into a horny receptacle, was not previously discovered.

The author considers the facts described as indisputably proving that the cephalopod to which the Belemnite belonged, was entirely distinct from the *Belemnoteuthis*; and that the muscular mantle and other parts of the body of the naked cephalopods hitherto found in the Oxford clay are referable to the latter. He concludes that there are the remains of three distinct genera of naked cephalopods in the Oolitic deposits of Wiltshire, namely a true Calamary with a horny dorsal gladius or pen; the *Belemnoteuthis*, a decapod with uncinated cephalic

arms, ink-bag, and a corneo-calcareous phragmocone; and the Belemnite, which possessed a phragmocone, the apical part of which was contained in the cavity or alveolus of an osselet, and the peristome furnished with elongated shelly processes; both the guard and phragmocone being invested with a capsule or receptacle; and that the body and other soft parts of the organization of the original animal are at present unknown.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

May 5th.—The Duke of Northumberland in the chair.—Mr. Robert Hunt, "On the electricity of mineral lodes," commenced by explaining the peculiar conditions of mineral lodes in general, and briefly examined the merits of the three theories, which prevail relative to their formation:—

1st. That they are contemporaneous with the formation of the rocks themselves.

2nd. That fissures previously formed are filled, by sublimation, with matter from great depths in the earth.

3rd. That fissures are filled by the precipitation of matter from water in which they are previously held in solution.

Referring particularly to the latter view, and the hypothesis that the disposition of matter in the lodes is arranged by the disposing force of electricity, numerous examples were adduced to show that an order of arrangement prevailed which could, in the present state of our knowledge, only be referred to electrical action.

The influence of the rocks themselves was then considered, and it was shown that, when dry, they were not conductors of electricity, and that it was difficult to excite them by chemical action, so as to produce voltaic currents. The varying temperature at different depths between granite and slate, and the porphyritic rocks and the lodes, was stated; the slate at all depths being constantly warmer than the granite and other rocks. The chemical constituents of the waters infiltrating through the rocks were described, and their influence on the rock formations examined. This led to the principal questions; were the electrical currents detected in mineral lodes due to any general current traversing the earth according to the theory of Ampere, or were they due to local action?

After describing the very powerful currents which he had detected in many of the copper lodes of Cornwall, and the chemical decompositions which he had produced by their agency, Mr. Hunt proceeded to show that the currents were always the most powerful in those lodes which were the most rapidly decomposing; whereas, no electrical currents were to be detected in lodes quite free from chemical action. The direction, too, of these currents was often opposed to the direction of the hypothetical general current, consequently, it was experimentally proved that they were purely local currents, and represented only the amount of chemical action going on within the lode itself. Nevertheless, the evidence obtained by experiment, showing that electricity will produce lamination in masses of clay and sandstone, show that it is a power capable of producing the observed phenomena, although a larger amount of closer examination must be made before it can be received as a truth, that electricity is an active agent in the formation of mineral lodes.

GEOLOGICAL.

May 3rd.—Sir H. T. De la Beche in the chair. Read the following papers, 1st. "On the Development of the Permian System in Saxony," as communicated by Professor Naumann to Sir Roderick Murchison. In an introductory notice Sir R. Murchison stated the grounds on which he had been induced to adopt the term Permian, as the designation of a great system intermediate

between the Trias and the Carboniferous group; and the reasons for which he still preferred it to the name of Zechstein, by which one member of it has long been known in Germany, and which L. von Buch had proposed for the whole group. Professor Naumann describes his discovery of the same formation, in the vicinity of Oschatz, where it contains the *Calamites gigas* and ferns, like those of the true Permian, together with similar genera of fossil fish; and in all its relations approaches much more to the Russian than to the Thuringian formation of the same age.—2nd. "On Changes of Climate resulting from Changes in the Earth's Axis of Rotation," by Sir J. Lubbock. The author pointed out certain conditions, not considered by Laplace, in which it was possible for a change in the earth's axis to take place. Thus, if the axis of rotation did not coincide with the axis of figure, and the surface was to experience any friction or resistance, then the pole of the axis of rotation would describe a spiral round the pole of the axis of figure, until finally it became identical with it. He also considered those changes which might result from dislocations of the strata from cooling, which he thought might also produce some change in the earth's axis of rotation.—3rd. "An Elucidation of the successive Changes of Temperature and the Levels of the Oceanic Waters upon the Earth's Surface, in Harmony with Geological Evidence," by Mr. W. D. Saull. The author from an investigation of matter in its various forms, proposed a new view of the nature of light and heat. He also stated that the poles of the earth are not fixed and invariable in position, as astronomers generally suppose, but have a constant motion; and from the combination of these causes he deduced a new theory of the alternations of climate and the changes in the relative level of sea and land observed by geologists.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

May 9th.—Mr. Field, President, in the chair. The paper read was "Observations on the causes that are in constant operation tending to alter the outline of the coasts of Great Britain, to affect the entrances of rivers and harbours, and to form shoals and deeps in the bed of the sea," by Mr. J. T. Harrison,—noticing the gradual deterioration which the harbours of Great Britain are undergoing, giving as the causes of these effects the action of fresh water, of the tidal wave, the wind waves, and springs and atmospheric changes, but dwelling principally upon the tidal and wind waves.

The results of a series of experiments upon the action of waves on transportable materials, showed that certain definite forms were assumed by sand, or shingle, under given circumstances. For instance, that the depth of the end of the foreshore below the water depended upon the size and character of the wave acting upon it.

A flat foreshore was shown to prevent, in a great degree, the destructive action; whilst, on the other hand, deep water, whether from a strong inshore tidal current, or from other causes, had a contrary effect, facilitating encroachments on the coast.

Numerous other results of observation and of experiment were given, together with the arguments in support of the views of the author. The summary of the arguments was, that the observed changes in our coasts and the mouths of the rivers were the result of the combined action of the wind waves and of the tidal waves; and the attention of engineers was particularly directed to these actions in different localities, in order that by presenting to the Institution the result of their observations an invaluable collection of recorded facts might be assembled, which would be of great benefit to the profession and to the scientific world.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 10th.—*Council Meeting.*—Communications were received from Mr. W. Fennell, on a large quantity of stycas found in Yorkshire; from Mr. Wright, on Roman denarii found on the estate of Lord Beauchamp, in Warwickshire; from Mr. W. Shaw, on Roman remains discovered at Billericay, Essex; and from Mr. Bateman, on a highly interesting Saxon sepulchral interment opened by him in Derbyshire; among the remains were portions of a helmet, surmounted with the figure of a boar in iron.

Some valuable presents were received from the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and from Mr. John Bell; and an exhibit of numerous antiquities found in Norfolk, from Mr. Goddard Johnson.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Statistical, 8 p.m.—British Architects, 8 p.m.—Chemical, 8 p.m.—Medical, 8 p.m.—**Tuesday.**—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—Pharmaceutical, 11 a.m. (anniversary).—**Wednesday.**—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—Geological, 8 p.m.—Ethnological, 8 p.m.—Literary Fund, 3 p.m.—**Thursday.**—Royal, 8 p.m.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.—**Friday.**—Royal Institution, 8 p.m. Rev. E. Sidney, "On the Motion of the Sap in Flowering Plants connected with the Nutrition of Flowering Parasites."

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

[The first three paragraphs were omitted in making up our last No.; to which, in congeniality, they belonged.]

No. 78, "Chivalry," temp. Henry VIII., D. Maclise. A splendid and stalwart knight, in armour, occupies the foreground, with his esquires accoutring him for the field; and in the background other armed warriors are visible. The freedom and force of the drawing cannot be surpassed; that we might like more of colour and especially of shade, we must confess, but if the artist will give us so great a treat only in his own way, we may not complain of his not doing what he would not aim at. 111, "Mr. John Forster in the character of Kiteley," which he performed so powerfully in the amateur theatricals, is a capital little picture; 357, a portrait of "Mr. Charles Dickens;" and 990, an originally conceived design from Shakspeare's Seven Ages, for a plateau in porcelain.

No. 11, "Cardinal Wolsey," painted for Prince Albert, C. W. Cope. The Cardinal is received with honour, when carried, near death, to the Abbey at Leicester. His countenance and helpless action belong to a high character in art, and are fully equal to the subject. For the female form beside him the posture is rather theatrical, and the group of monks, we fear, may be traced too nearly to a famous ancient model. On the left, the disposition of the mule, attendants, and other personages, is of a very satisfactory kind; and the gradations of colour, from the pallid face of the sick man to the frame on either side, is grateful to the eye and eminently artistic; 240 and 262, "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso;" the first not much to our mind, the last a favourite.

No. 36, "The Vintage," T. Uwins. We cannot conclude this day's notice better than with this brilliant and delightful picture, on which the artist has exerted his best talents and with the utmost success. It is as rich and generous as the vintage it portrays, and must be as welcome to the lovers of the beautiful in art, as the purest products of what it illustrates with such spirit and genuine fidelity in every respect.

No. 62, "Queen Margaret of Anjou and the Robber of Hexham." Faithful to English history Mr. C. Landseer has here chosen a very interesting

* On Monday and Wednesday it is, we trust, universally known, that the same Amateur performers are to play the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Every Man in his Humour," for the benefit of the Shakspeare subscription.—Ed. L. G.

subject: the queen discovering the robber to be an outlawed Lancastrian, trusts herself and the prince to the rude hospitality of his wild hut. The anxious mother and the exhausted boy are ably portrayed, and the contrasts with the rougher feelings of the robber and the kindness expressed in the looks of his wife, form altogether a group of much pictorial merit, and accompanied by well painted accessories, which enhance it. 191, "Queen Henrietta Maria and the Prince of Wales assisting at the toilette of M^{lle}. Montpensier," has still more sparkle of the brush, and is treated in a very lively style.

We pass by two less striking subjects to 126, "La Fleur de Lis," W. Etty, a delicious piece of flesh colour and charming work. The veil shadow is exquisite: the robe is dashed together roughly enough to serve as contrast, and is one of those things we see in many recent pictures, where the magic of Turner has led like an *ignis fatuus* to imitations more or less servile. No. 215, "Aaron, the High Priest," by the same, is a wonderful production: the precious stones upon his breast seem impossible to have been done without inserting real stones and metals. But 188, "A Group of Captives," surpasses all, and is a genuine Etty in his first and best manner.

No. 173, "Country Cousins," R. Redgrave. The artist has thrown out all his powers to meet Mr. Vernon's commission for a national picture. The subject is common but uncommonly well conceived and painted. The characters of the cozy home circle and their visitors from the provinces are given with much felicity, and there does not seem to be one too many or too few for a clever popular scene.

No. 282, "Death of Robert, the Good and Wise King of Naples," A. Elmore. A fine historical painting. The dying monarch is even at such a moment a model of calmness and dignity; and his assembled nobles and successors, with emotions suited to their several conditions, are admirably disposed throughout.

No. 35, "Flora and Zephyrus," G. Patten, is on a large and florid scale, and rich in colour. The drawings and *pose* of the figures are also fine and worthy of the artist. 200, "Cupid Taught by the Graces," is not so successful: it wants simplicity.

No. 235, "Incident in the Life of Napoleon," 377, "Incident in the Life of Wellington," Sir W. Allan. The first represents Napoleon presenting crosses of the Legion of Honour to two British sailors; and the last, Wellington shedding tears in contemplation of the slaughter at Waterloo. Both are treated with great skill, the former having a preference for novelty. Sir W. seems to have adopted a darker tone of colour in his pictures, and it is certainly more congenial to scenes like these than his olden brilliancies in the East.

No. 395, "An Old Woman accused of Witchcraft," temp. James I., W. P. Frith. With an inappropriate quotation, a very clever picture of that superstitious period when poor old women suffered unnaturally for what was done by the laws of nature. The wretched being and the pale victim of the wiferaft of love are happily executed; and their mistaken foes and friends wrought into a composition of much force and character. 573, "A Stage Coach Adventure in 1750," and 591, "A Scene from the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*," by the same hand, are excellent examples of his talent in the delineation of spirited and lively subjects.

SOCIETY OF WATER COLOURS.

[Third Notice: conclusion.]

No. 1, "Still Life," G. Rosenberg, is the production of a rising artist, who has never stood still in the walk he has chosen for the exercise of his talent. In 14, "Small Birds; 62, "Fruit; 121, "Game and Fish," and others, to 329

"Fruit on a Side-board," we have only so many proofs of his variety and skill, in some instances hanging near Mr. Hunt without disparagement.

No. 2, "Buy my Spring Flowers," O. Oakley; 4, "Caught in a Shower;" 41, "Flowers and Wares for the Townsfolk;" 55, "Gleaner;" 216, "Gipsy Grandmother," are specimens of an exceedingly pleasing class of pictures, popular with all tastes. Rustic sweetness and character possess them all in their different delineations; and in all we find nature and a most agreeable tone of colour, so that the mind and the eye are satisfied at the same time. No. 171, "Gipsy Pastime," combines the merits of all the rest, and is very clever in every respect.

No. 6 is the first in numerical rank by C. Bentley, and 18, "Edinburgh from the Sea," and others on the English and French coasts, bear testimony to the acknowledged skill of this popular artist; and 44, "Landguard Fort, Harwich," may only be singled out as a pre-eminent example of his free handling, truth, and picturesque effects.

No. 7, "Justice Shallow," &c., Richter, is one of the artist's dramatic pieces, and a comic scene worthy of the subject. Shallow and Falstaff are well hit off.

No. 9, "South Wales Landscape," H. Gastineau, and others from the same country, and England, Ireland, and Scotland, display the well known power and fertility of Mr. Gastineau's pencil; but 109, "Salzburg," will afford the highest idea of what he can accomplish.

Mr. Alfred Fripp contributes a number of productions of great merit. 208, "A Child of the Mist," is a fair sample, and 220, "A Highland Interior," though so often chosen before, a subject which does credit to his pencil. His Scotch folks are very national and characteristic.

Mr. W. Callow is also a numerous contributor of pleasing landscapes from various parts of the world.

No. 146, "Interior of a Highland Larder," Fredk. Tayler, may be pointed out as one of the most successful works in the rooms, and a fair example of a water-colour Landseer. His "Hawking Parties," "Harvest in the Lowlands of Scotland," &c., are all honourable to his reputation.

No. 201, "Interior of a Gallery of Paintings,"—truly *Multurn in Parvo*,—by J. Stephanoff, a world of painstaking, and a very curious work. It might pass for a painted *catalogue raisonné* of old masters, and is a very interesting one; 288, "Jack Cade and his Followers," by the same, is a very spirited performance.

Frederick Nash,—"Street Scene," 22; several excellent views, church interiors, &c.,—has given his accustomed share to the varied attractions of the Gallery.

W. Evans, of Eton, begins with a capital "Sheepshearing in Glen Tilt," 27; other Highland passages are rendered with genuine taste, whilst 202, "What does he weigh, Sandy?" is as genuine in fidelity and humour.

F. O. Finch, "The Warder," 36; charming English landscapes and sweet atmospheric studies.

J. M. Wright is, as heretofore, a liberal contributor of domestic scenes and others from popular authors. 247, "The gentle Shepherd;" 267, "Juliet and the Nurse," are clever examples and replete with talent.

No. 321, "The Pleasing Reverie," by the late J. Wm. Wright, withdraws us from the familiar and pleasant to lament the parted and lost.

E. Duncan on sea pieces—the water and skies generally, is one of the most attractive exhibitors. His 205, "Gillingham," is a delightful work of art and high in the scale.

F. Mackenzie, in church antiquities and interiors, exhibits all his usual skill and finish.

No. 116, "The Music Party," G. Hodgson; 162, "Interior, Evening;" 226, "Ferry-Boat,

Morning;" 249, "Village Gossip;" 253, "The Sortie," and others, all give an interest to the exhibition and mingle their liveliness effectually with the natural landscape beauties around.

For the lady contributors we have large commendation to bestow. The fruits and flowers of V. Bartholomew are delicious and fragrant. Maria Harrison follows, with very agreeable copies of the same order; and Eliza Sharpe has several nice *genre* fancies, quaint and well costumed.

S. Palmer has several pieces of home scenery, one with characters from *Pilgrim's Progress*, and one with classic figures, which deserve much praise. J. Whichelo comes fully within the same category; and also W. C. Smith, with "Vesuvius," and other contributions. W. Turner has some fine Scotch landscapes; George Fripp some of simple bits of nature. Lake Price is Italian, as is also A. Glennie, both very commendable.

W. Scott, pretty Welsh scenery; T. M. Richardson, "The Cheviots, Wales," &c., but 200, "Cattle Pass with Benvenue in the distance," is his foremost effort; and 215, "Scotch Peasants washing," very clever, though of an entirely different description. S. Jackson, W. Scott, W. Evans, S. Kayner, and it may be others (we hope not) deserve mention with praise for productions it is out of our power to particularize. Indeed, in a Gallery like this, where so much is done by artists whose styles and merits have so long entitled them to public admiration and patronage, it would be absurd supererogation to enter into critical details and individual specifications. The whole is most refreshing and laudable.

NEW WATER COLOUR EXHIBITION.

[Third Notice: conclusion.]

F. Rochard, in 272, "Le Mantelet Noir;" 361, "Le Repos," exhibits his ever gay and pleasing style.

A. H. Taylor, in Irish character, familiar life,—see 66, "The Toilet," very nice; 233, "The Rent," a laughable and capital hit; and 350, a delightful "Nora Criena,"—is quite at home.

W. N. Hardwick shines in many wild Welsh scenes and some interiors, of which 317 is a fair proof.

85, "The Wounded Cateran," R. Carrick; 156, "The Reivers' Rest;" and 186, "Highland Shepherds," are ambitious and striking representations of northern men and circumstances. There is much power in the handling, and vigour in the compositions. They do not, however, appear to us to be quite truly characteristic of the chosen scenes; we mean to say, there is something of art in them which is not concealed. Still they are efforts of no mean order, and, in our opinion, not only promise but are secure of high popularity.

We must now, however, be very summary, notwithstanding the deserts which are as yet left untold.

To W. Robertson praise must be given for Highland and other landscapes; and to T. S. Boys, for those of France and other parts; to T. W. Telbin, for his "Lough Lomond," &c.; and to J. Callow, for sea-pieces of great spirit and excellence.

J. Chase has "The Interior of the Hall at Courtrai," No. 297, a highly picturesque design, perhaps a little defective in the somewhat hard distinctness which such subjects demand, in column, arch, and aisle.

B. R. Green, portraits, "Dr. Lee" for one, and "Lady Bird," a fancy, No. 407.

L. Hicks has "The Minstrel," and "The Young Mother," a sweet bit of nature.

W. Bennett bids Wales repeat her picturesque scenes in his faithful copies.

C. Davidson gives us No. 120, "A Country Village," replete with the pastimes and occupations which are found in such places. Nearly

every group tells a tale of faithful observation of manners and customs.

G. S. Shepherd adorns his views with buildings, which form prominent features in their effects.

H. C. Pidgeon treats us with the "Harvest Moon," and other pastoral and rural labours.

J. H. D'Egville, "Venice," and mostly foreign subjects, ably done; 313, "The Village Inn," is a true bit of English.

From W. H. Kearney we have "Flowers;" from W. K. Keeling, genre; and from Kearnan, productions in the same line and equally gratifying.

R. K. Penson has no falling off; nor has C. Laporte in his "Cattle and Dogs," and "The Old English Squire," No. 225. The same may be said of W. Bennett, and of H. Theobald with his "Cow Shed," "Trampers," and other simple themes; of D. H. McKean, with his "Welsh Cottages;" of J. M. Youngman, with his home nooks; and of J. Wykeham Archer, with his old architecture.

Then comes the sex! Fanny Harris and Mary Harrison, for "Flowers;" Fanny Steers, natural studies and "Cattle;" Louisa Corboux, "The Little Rustic," &c.; and though last not least, Fanny Corboux, two scripture subjects, "Leah" and "Rachel," extremely well conceived and painted, and most honourable to female art.

Soyer's Philanthropic Gallery just opened at the Cosmorama-rooms in Regent-street, would disarm criticism were it without merit; but such is not the case, it is as good in effect as in design:—the latter, to benefit the poor of the metropolis by the establishment of soup-kitchens, has already had our warm advocacy, and we have only to say of the exhibition, which consists of 136 pictures entirely from the easel of the late Mme. Soyer (better known to art as Miss Emma Jones), that it is a very remarkable display of brilliant and varied talents. There are portraits, landscapes, animals, fruit-pieces, copies from ancient masters, and original pictures, and all exhibiting a remarkable degree of breadth, and some of them a fine discrimination in colour and shadow. The whole is a very pleasing collection and we have no doubt will be largely patronized by the public. It intrinsically deserves it, and the intended appropriation of any profits arising from it is beyond all praise.

The Royal Colosseum opened to private view on Saturday, and publicly ever since. The new attraction is a grand panorama of Paris by Moonlight, painted by M. Danson, under the superintendence of the ingenious and tasteful proprietor, Mr. William Bradwell. This exhibition must be seen to be appreciated, for the effects of direct and reflected light are so extraordinary that no description can convey an idea of them. The public buildings, the palaces, the streets stretching into the country, the gardens, bridges, and *Places*, the quais, and the houses, all lit with lamps or other flames; and the moonlight shed on the river, fountains, and atmosphere, are wonderfully managed. Every pane is as clearly illuminated as in the reality; and all the striking features of the city are distinctly visible. Above a hundred objects are enumerated on the engraving, which serves as a guide to this remarkable production, and upon some of them in particular, the manner in which the artist has accomplished his purpose (whilst the whole representation is so true) is absolutely marvellous. To our curious readers we would therefore say,

If thou wouldst see all Paris aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight.

There, without *émeutes*, or processions, or popular têtes, or crowds, or placards, or noise of any kind, you may contemplate that busy hive, untroubled by the stormy passions which swell and heave and agitate below, and fancy, good,

easy Souls, that there is neither turbulence, nor vice, nor crime, in that prettily glittering, and quietly reposing congregation of hundreds of thousands of armed and combative citizens. "Look on this picture," as Hamlet says, "and forget them all." The lounge, altogether, is one of great variety and attraction.

The Redleaf Collection of old Masters has been on view, previous to the sale, yesterday and to-day at Messrs. Christie's, and brought crowds to the auction-room. Mr. Wells's pictures are too generally known to require much observation. Many, belonging to the Dutch and Flemish school, possess all those perfections in the mechanism of art with which the artists wrought out their ideas of form, colour, harmony, and perspective. Likely to escape notice from their small size, we would point out especially No. 22, a landscape by Van Goyen, a perfect gem as a specimen of his manner and capability; and No. 33, an open landscape by Brengel, which has miles of scenery and life within the space of 10½ by 6½ inches. "Henrietta Maria," by Van Dyck, was another which specially gratified us; and also No. 40, on less space than the Brengel, as a Holbein, which we cannot but think it is. "An Elderly Man and Woman," by Quentin Matsys, 76; and 77, "Head of a Spanish Girl," by Murillo, (questionable, though famous; and certain others ascribed to Rembrandt are assuredly not his, but one at least, F. Bolls.) 81. "A Frozen Scene," by Vanderneer; A Greuze "Young Female," will probably fetch a high price; also "The Enchanted Castle," by Claude; "Prince Balthazar," by Velasquez, though not one of his best portraits; the "St. Cecilia," by Domenichino, not a first-rate work of the artist, and somewhat faded; "St. Thomas distributing Alms," by Murillo; and Wilkie's "Distraint for Rent," not possessing his later finish and a little sketchy, whilst it tells the painful and distressing tale to admiration. G. Dow, Maes, Mieris, Teniers, Ostade, Slingelandt, Durast, Jan Steen, de Hooge (of his best), Terburg, and others of the *genre* class, present very similar excellencies. The landscape pieces are not of so high an order of their kind, though we were delighted by a Hobbema and a Ruysdael, 116 and 119. There are in all 125 lots.

Picture Sales.—The Casimir Perier Dutch collection, mentioned in No. 1632, were on view during the last week, and justified our description. The majority of the best, however, must have been purchased in England and carried to France, as we remember them well on former occasions. Two Terburgs shone among the rest, though there were excellent Jan Steens, Ruysdaels, Metzrus, Vander-Neers, De Hooghes, and other valued masters. At the same time, Sir Robert Gordon's Italian Gallery was exposed: we spoke of the best of them when seen at Messrs. Graves'; and some, which had been in Sir Mark Sykes' possession, made altogether a very interesting exhibition.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 9, 1848.

We are now—at least, such is my opinion—on the eve of a long political, financial, and social crisis. The Constituent Assembly, in its component parts, albeit, offering guarantees in favour of order and moderation, affords but a very meagre feeling of security to men of wisdom and foresight. And we incline the more towards this belief, that the Constituent Assembly has, from the very first hours of its existence, been exceedingly jealous of its power. Now, this Assembly is neither sufficiently united nor sufficiently experienced to induce the hope that it will prove an exception to the political rule

which holds—that the executive must ever be apart from the legislative power—acting upon its own responsibility with a kind of independence.

Barely has the new Chamber been assembled three days, and already have serious dissensions arisen. It could not have been otherwise. The majority of the departments have sent deputies of moderate republicanism, more intent upon checking the headlong march of the republican car than upon promoting the immediate growth of all the fruits of the tree planted on the 24th February last. Will not the very strength of this majority, animated by honest intentions, actuated by good will, but timid, irresolute, ignorant, lie at the mercy of an audacious minority, which is itself conscious and distrustful of its weakness, and pretends to pit courage against numbers, a feeling of terror against the want of sympathy, and the *prestige* of violence against isolation. Such is the impending question and the danger.

In the meanwhile, and until the solution of this question, the masses appear decidedly to gather around those men whose names afford the most satisfactory guarantees for good order and the maintenance of pacific relations. Our artizans, with a degree of good sense for which people hesitated to give them credit, do not yield to the influence of the fascinating theories which had for a moment misled them. The disrepute into which M. Louis Blanc, M. Cabot, and other socialists have fallen, increases every day, and finds a vent in numberless squibs and lampoons. I heard the other day a song, two lines of which have become very popular:

"Depuis que nous avons Louis Blanc
Nous ne voyons plus de Louis jaunes."

And I have heard of a rather energetic remark made at the Luxembourg, by one of the hearers of M. Louis Blanc. Approaching the orator, whose diminutive stature and Lilliputian proportions have given birth to so many epigrams—"You are very short," said the man of the people, making his meaning apparent by a most significant gesture, "*mais tu es encore trop grand de ça.*" "*ça*" was the head of the young tribune.

The resignation of our poet Beranger, elected representative of the people for Paris, was the striking feature of yesterday; so much so, that the newspaper-mongers proclaimed it aloud in the streets to attract purchasers. This resignation,—tendered in good faith, I am persuaded,—yet wore an air of coquetry which deceived the Constituent Assembly. They refused the freedom solicited by the venerable poet, so faithful to his principles of independence, who himself wrote this charming line:—

"En me créant Dieu m'a dit: 'ne sois rien.'"

The Assembly has considered that this presidential decree may be reversed. *Nolens Volens*, whether he consent or not, Beranger is to be Deputy for Paris, with Lamartine and Lamennais. You see that the Republic of Letters is properly represented in the French Republic.

Appropos of Lamartine—he carries indulgence and generosity much further than is desired by some persons. Thus, he now declares that he will not accept any part in the government unless M. Ledru Rollin participates in the management of the affairs of the state. Thus, again, the other day, M. Alex. Dumas, the intimate friend of the Duc de Montpensier, did the honours of the house. The illustrious author of the *Méditations Poétiques* shows himself, you perceive, more forgiving than the people; and, candidly, of the two, I think the people are in the right—the people who, upon the barricades yet standing, hissed M. Dumas when, bedecked in all the orders of knighthood, this fantastical novelist came to join in the cry of *Vive la République*.

On the evening I have mentioned, M. Dumas demanded, as a political institution destined to restore tranquillity in Paris, the construction of an immense theatre in the *Champs Elysees*. According to his notions, this theatre should be large enough to contain 2,000 spectators. Admission, as it may be presumed, would be free, and M. Dumas, with the help of a *subvention*, or government gratuity, would manage all else. "I undertake," said he, with a coolness which he alone possesses, "I undertake to amuse them."

And the following is the incense with which M. Alexandre Dumas, when preferring such requests, propitiates the new Jupiter, whom he now worships and supplicates. In a newspaper he has just established, we read this sentence—every word of it: "God has led Lamartine to the goal he has reached; God will lead him to the goal he is destined to reach."

And what is that mysterious goal? This I leave you to decide. The object of M. Dumas, independently of that gigantic theatre in which he intends to amuse 2,000 spectators, is to enter the National Assembly, thanks to the countenance of M. de Lamartine, who is considered inclined to lend him his aid. Why, a rumour is now afloat that the election of M. Victor Hugo will be again brought before the public; he would thus re-appear before the electors of the Seine with the express recommendation of his brother-in-law! Is it not a sad spectacle to witness the return on the stage, with their coats turned, of the charlatans of yesterday, to-day staunch republicans?

M. de Girardin—forgive me a timely digression—who, without formally soliciting a seat in the Chamber, declared himself ready to accept it, has not had the good luck he expected of being nominated spite of himself. Ever since that moment the editor-in-chief of the *Presse* openly despairs of the welfare of France. But he adds, that when the shipwreck of the state shall have been consummated, three men now left beyond the pale of the present political movement will then be found ready to save the wreck of the noble vessel. Those three men are, M. Thiers, M. de Genoude (the chief editor of the *Gazette de France*, the organ of the Legitimist party), and, lastly, M. de Girardin, the indispensable man in all possible situations. M. Thiers must have exhibited a queer face when he saw himself placed in such company. Of all the tortures consequent upon his political disappointment—and that disappointment is great, for he never held his re-election in doubt—I would warrant that this singular leash have proved the most cruel.

All our newspapers have been busy with a very odd coincidence relating to that ex-minister. On the very day of the first sitting of the National Assembly, from which he has been excluded by the will of the electors, M. Thiers was on duty at one of the posts of his *Mairie*, and, musket in hand, philosophically smoked a cigar. This single anecdote will portray our position and all its incongruity. Fancy, indeed, Lord Palmerston, become a militia-man, placed on duty opposite Guildhall! Would more be needed to attract all the cockneys in London?

I will not assert that the future opens for us under a very brilliant aspect. There are threatenings abroad in the very air we inhale, and nobody believes that we shall long escape another contest. But, according to all appearances, victory will remain with the partisans of moderate liberty, of intelligent order, and of pacific progress, prudently accomplished. In the expectation of this decisive conflict, we live in careless thought of

the morrow, like sailors on board ship, like the inhabitants of Catania under the threats of *Ætna*. After a time one may feel very comfortable under the shade of a volcano. We are at the moment earning a salutary experience on the subject.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Turin.—The donation of 10,000 francs, by M. Pillet-Will in 1842, to the Academy of Sciences at Turin, for four prizes for scientific works, not having been distributed, neither of the works sent in meriting a prize, the primitive conditions have been modified by the Academy, in concert with the donor, and a new call has been made for 21st December, 1849, in the hope that then the prizes may be awarded. The new proposals are:—a prize of 2,500 francs for each of the following four works—Introductions to the Study of Physics; of Chemistry; of Mechanics; and of Astronomy. They are to be in the form of elementary treatises; are to make known, abridged, the history and philosophy of the sciences, and the methods adopted to arrive at the conclusions they set forth; and are to serve for the instruction of the masses, and to prepare for a deeper study of the Sciences. The works sent in competition must be unpublished, and legibly written in Italian or French. The contest is open to the Savans of all countries, the resident members of the Academy excepted.

A New Species of Mole.—A very small new species of mole, discovered by M. Ch. Coquerel at Madagascar, is the first authentic example of the existence of this genus in that island. It has been named by M. Coquerel *Sorex Madagascariensis*, and seems to take its place by the side of *S. tricusculus* and *S. gracilis*. It was found under a trunk of a tree in the forest of Nossé-Bé (north-west coast of Madagascar), in September 1846. M. Coquerel regrets that he is unable to give any particulars of its habits; but the contents of the stomach led him to suppose that the food of this species was exclusively insects.

Meteorology.—On the 20th and 22nd ultimo, we had some very singular meteorological phenomena, which led to the conclusion that a hurricane had been raging somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The barometer fell suddenly by nearly double its entire daily range; the thermometer rose from 78° to 98°; and the air, which at first was hot and dry, became so damp that all our passages and staircases were wet: the wind swept right round the compass, and the spring-tides had scarcely a larger range than ordinary neaps. Until these things occurred, the temperature was mild, the wind cool and bracing: since then the thermometer has rarely fallen under 80°, and generally rises to from 85° to 88° a little after noon.—*Bombay Times*, April 1st.

Calcutta Earthquake.—A very smart shock of an earthquake was experienced on Sunday afternoon, at 6h. 35m. p. m., by a tolerably correct clock. It was remarkable also as being of a kind which though frequent in volcanic countries, and called in the Spanish colonies by a peculiar name *temblores de Golpe* or, *shock earthquake*, is unfrequent here, where we do not recollect to have experienced any that were not more or less undulating. The shock of this one was in fact like the shake preceding the explosion of a magazine, and a friend who is no stranger to the phenomena of earthquakes assures us, that he waited for some seconds listening for the sound of the explosion, and assuring his family, to quiet their apprehensions, that it was really a magazine which had blown up. Lamps hung by a rod rather shook in short movements from side to side, than vibrated, as did also the oil in some wall shade lamps. From what could be observed, however, the shock passed from the E.N.E. to the W.S.W. The Barometer immediately after the shock was at 29.985. The Ther-

mometer 77. The sky much covered with cumuli in the horizon, and extensive masses of cirro-stratus and cirrus clouds above, and where, clear of clouds, hazy.—*Englishman*, Feb. 21.

M. Vernet. the celebrated comedian died last week in Paris.

Mr. Astor, the account of whose death we noticed a fortnight ago is stated to have died worth four millions of sterling money. He has bequeathed 400,000 dollars to found a free library in New York, and a plot of ground for the building.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SONG OF YOUNG IRELAND.

The Grand Facion Fight.—Tune, "Donnybrook Fair."
Oh! who had the luck to see Limerick Fete,
The O'Brien, and Meagher, and Mitchell the Great,
With their sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green?
Full of spirit and courage they went to their Tea
(It was green like the Emerald Gem of the Sea),
Resolved to demonstrate the Souls of the Free,
With their sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green?
They would spout, like their tea-pots, until they were
hoarse.
Of the Saxon oppressor, and Physical Force,
With their sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green?
How they'd repale all Union, and do their foes brown,
Drive out the invaders, and trample the Crown,
And put every body and everything down,
With their sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green?
Ireland for the Irish should be their fierce cry,—
But in Limerick first they the system would try,
With their sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green?
So to Tea they sat down, with the water all hot,
Swearing all but themselves should be scurried to pot;
But the Moral Force Irishmen swore they would not,
With their sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green?
So to work they both went in most elegant style,
The honour, and glory, and pride of the Isle,
With their sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green?
And sure never was seen such a scrimmage for rage,
Till bold Meagher and Mitchell stole off by the stage,
Whilst O'Brien, his ribs broke, and teeth left for gaage
To the Moral Force sprigs and shillelahs so green.
And thus ended the glorious national fight;
None knew who were wrong, and none knew who were
right.
With their sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green?
But 'twas clear there were wounds not easy to heal,
And ill-usage enough for the Heroes on bail,
And a close to the ludicrous farce of Repale,
With sprigs of shillelah and shamrocks so green.

TEUTHA.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Thursday, Jenny Lind appeared for the first time this season, as *Maria*, in *La Figlia del Reggimento*, and came out with a fluency of vocalization, and a body of voice almost marvellous to hear. In some of the more ornamented passages her display of power, combined with perfect ease, was really wonderful, and drew down torrents of applause. She was forced to sing *Ecco l'undecimo*, a second time, and attempts were made to obtain a repetition of several other pieces, but were frustrated by the more sensible portion of the audience, who would not have the Nightingale's physical powers over-wrought. F. Lablache was *Serjeant Sulpizio*, and Gardoni *Tonio*, and both did their utmost to merit the hearty applause with which their exertions were rewarded. At the close of the first act, and twice at the close of the opera, Mlle. Lind was vociferously called before the curtain, and almost smothered with bouquets; she was in charming voice, and the crowded theatre was unanimous in its rapture.

Covent Garden.—*Royal Italian Opera.*—The *début* of Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, on Tuesday, had been for so long a time heralded by flattering reports from the Continent of her great success, and even of the *furors* excited by her singing of the various parts of her *repertoire*, that it was looked to with feelings of unusual interest by the musical circles. The sister of the favourite Malibran, taught by the same strict and talented master, their father, perhaps the most celebrated teacher of Europe,

¹ *La Liberté, Journal des Peuples*. This newspaper has lauded the political co-operation of M. Dumas, to the exclusion of all other papers.

she chose to appear in the greatest character ever played by Malibran, that of *Amina*, in the *Sonnambula*. We think, and in this many will agree, that, for many reasons, this part is not suited to her; the music is not calculated to show great extent of register, which appears to be a great feature in her singing; neither does it require the full stretch of the singing talent of a finished *artiste*, such as Madame Garcia evidently is; at the same time, it does need an airiness and lightness in the treatment for which her powers do not fit her. Until the *Ah, non giunge*, her performance had certainly failed to make any sensation. In the *Sona il ser*, she had shown great skill in a *cadenza*; in the chamber-scene, and the *finale* which follows, she was only moderately good; but in the joyous rondo at the end of the opera she came out with great vigour, and showed the studied vocalist. Thus, we hope we do justice to a lady who has evidently spared no toil in acquiring her art, but to whom nature has not been so bountiful as to quality of voice and inborn genius for singing. The part of *Elvino* was taken by Signor Flavio, in consequence of the illness of Mario, and was excellently sung by him. Tamburini was the *Count*, and sang the beautiful *Vi ravviso*, in fine style. The opera was charmingly done throughout by the band and chorus.

The first performance of the *Nozze de Figaro*, on Thursday, was one of those happy "come-offs" that we but rarely have the luck to hear; everything seemed to be fortunate, the singers in high glee, the band in the most perfect order, the audience delighted, and catching every delicious bit of the glorious music, now from the singers, now from the band. Exclamations of "beautiful," and "charming," and "exquisite," saluted our ears on every side; and well, indeed, does such a performance deserve. The oldest opera goers, and some of them professed students of the art, confess to having discovered beauties in this work which they never knew before. What to praise most, and where to begin, we cannot think, so many dazzling beauties present themselves; there is the overture, Alboni's *Non so piu*, and *Voi che sapete*, the duet *Sull aria*, by Steffanoni and Grisi, that by Tamburini and Grisi, so exquisitely sung that although heard for the thousandth time it seemed more beautifully sung than ever, the *crudel perche*, the *non piu andrai*, and the *dove son*, all these were encoined in a most imperative manner. Madame Steffanoni sung the part of the *Countess* with taste and elegance; her voice was, however, a little affected by nervousness becoming rather sharp occasionally. Alboni pleased us more than ever in the *Cherubino*, acting with great naïveté and Marini was a capital *Figaro*; Grisi and Tamburini are above all praise, and indeed the whole performance was remarkable as one of the most perfect ever witnessed.

The concert yesterday morning came off with great éclat. The *Stabat* of Rossini was given again with all the excellence of its former production here; Mario, having recovered, singing the *Cujus animam*. Halle, the pianist, made his first appearance, we believe, in this country, and played the Beethoven *concerto* in E in most admirable style. He exhibits great delicacy of touch and great taste in his treatment of the music. Garcia sang a *cavatina* of Handel's exceedingly well, and some mazurkas of Chopin. The concert ended with the celebrated "*La carità*" of Rossini, with all the strength of the company, and was, indeed, very fairly given.

Haymarket.—On Tuesday, Mrs. Inchbald's comedy of *Wives as they were and Maids as they are*, with a strong cast, including Farren and Mrs. Glover, Creswick and Mrs. Nisbett, Wigan and Miss Julia Bennett, and Messrs. Howe, Bland, and Tilbury was revived at this theatre with moderate success. Some of the sentiment

is very questionable, and the language generally a little high-flown; still, the comedy was acted with great spirit throughout, and will, no doubt, serve as a variety on the "off-nights." On the same evening *Jenny Lind* removed from the Lyceum, where she was originally represented by Mrs. Keeley. *Leatherlungs* was also brought out here, but did not go so briskly as of old, though Mrs. Keeley sang and acted, danced, cried, and sang most naturally. She was the life and soul of the affair, which is more indebted to her for its existence than the author, as it is but a poor farce at best.

Princess's.—A rapid succession of novelties has been the order of the day here. Last week a translation of the piece brought out at the Haymarket, and called *A Confidence*, was produced here under the title of *Domestic Bliss*, the old husbands and young wives being acted by Messrs. Cooper and Vining, Mrs. Stirling and Miss Villars, and the young lover by Mr. Howard. It has been nicely translated, and is neatly performed. On Monday, a new comic drama, with music by Loder, and called *A Day at Dover*, was brought out, but only met with moderate success, notwithstanding that its principal character was sustained by Mme. Thillon. This lady has some pretty music, however, and sings it delightfully. On Tuesday, another translation from the French (these Paris playwrights seem to carry on their occupation very steadily in the midst of revolutions and elections) called *A Fairy Tale*, was also added to the stock pieces, and with a great deal of deserved success. It has a very pretty story well carried out, and Mrs. Stirling has a part exactly suited to her style, and which she plays with great natural taste and judgment; first as an old woman woman of sixty, and then as a young and buoyant creature of twenty. In both she was very clever, and contributed mainly to the success of *A Fairy Tale*, which, however, we ought to add, has been brought forward in a liberal manner as regards scenery, dresses, and strange arrangements; and, in addition to Mrs. Stirling, on whom the chief weight falls, is well told by Miss Emma Stanley and Messrs. Vining, Fisher, and Conway.

The *Third Ancient Concert* was distinguished by a grand selection from Gluck, and the performances generally evinced much taste in the noble director, Lord Cawdor. The fourth on Wednesday, under the direction of Prince Albert, was brilliantly attended, Her Majesty being one of the audience. The principal feature of the concert was Beethoven's oratorio of the *Mount of Olives*, which was superbly executed, the principal vocal parts by Lablache, Tamburini, Gardoni, and Lockey (who appeared in the place of Mario, prevented from singing by indisposition) and Mlle. Alboni, Mlle. Castellan, and Misses Birch and M. Williams. In the second part, some antique varieties were given, and Winter's pathetic *Paga fui*, exquisitely sung by Alboni, was repeated by command of the Queen. It was a most delicious morsel.

The *Fourth Philharmonic* on Monday week gave a symphony by Spohr, written for the Society, and was ably performed. A Mr. Prudent essayed as a pianist, but without displaying any superior talent.

VARIETIES.

The London Gazette.—We are not aware that our experience serves us in the recollection of a perfect set of the *London Gazette* being offered for sale. The extreme rarity of the early volumes, and the difficulty of obtaining the index, is such, that the announcement in our advertising columns offers an opportunity to noblemen and public establishments which may never occur again.

King's College.—The Medical Prizes were distributed on Saturday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The report on the progress of the School was very satisfactory; and the successful candidates were presented with three scholarships, certificates, and other honours. Dr. Jelf, in comparing this college and its system with the educational institutions on the continent, observed, "that while religion with us was made a subject of primary importance, it was not recognised at all in the medical schools of Germany and France, the students being allowed to grow up in a state of infidelity. The result was that they were ready for any mischief, and had become the heroes of barricades; while here, under the influence of a religious education, they conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner." Much eulogy was, in the course of the day's proceedings, bestowed upon the late Archbishop of Canterbury; and his successor declared it to be his intention, as nearly as possible, to follow in his footsteps. He also warmly commended the Hospital, in connection with the School, and which had, last year, received no fewer than 19,000 of our poor suffering fellow-creatures within its walls.

London University College.—On Saturday, the Medical Prizes were distributed here by Lord Brougham; and the report described the income and number of students to be increasing. The Professors on presenting their successful pupils, passed through an ordeal resembling that at our Universities, and were hissed or applauded as the assembled student spectators thought fit. The prize of £40 and the gold and silver medals were then delivered; and the Chairman, in a concluding address, alluded to Dr. Hulme's legacy, which he said would amount to not less than £25,000, and also to the anonymous £5000 presented through Lord Auckland. His Lordship pronounced a glowing tribute to the merits of the late Mr. R. Liston; and afterwards passed into allusions to the memorable 10th of April, highly commending the students who had been sworn in special constables, and favourably contrasted their conduct with that of the students abroad, into whose hands arms had been put to overthrow Governments.

Testimonial to the late Robert Liston.—The committee have resolved on a marble statue to be placed in some suitable public situation, and a gold medal to be called the *Liston Medal*, and awarded annually by the Council of the London University. The amount of the subscription as yet does not reach £700.

The *Literary Fund* held its anniversary on Wednesday, with the Duke of Northumberland in the chair, and attended by a distinguished company. His grace presided with great effect, gathered a good subscription, and nominated Lord Hardinge as his successor for next year.

The *Botanic Gardens* on Wednesday made their first brilliant display for the season. The day was beautiful, the company numerous and gay, and the flowers superb.

The Printers' Pension Society.—This excellent institution, with the Marquis of Northampton in the chair, and a rich list of stewards, holds its anniversary on Tuesday next, and well merits to be liberally supported.

The *Camden Society* elected its staff for the ensuing year on Tuesday week, with hardly an alteration among the members.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Booth's (Rev. P.) Sermons, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
Bran's (C. A. A.) German in Fifty Lessons, 12mo, 5s.
Bund's (T. H.) Aids to a Holy Life, 2nd edition, 18mo, cloth, 1s.
Chatto's (W. A.) Facts and Speculations on the Origin of Playing Cards, 8vo, cloth, 21s.
Christian Master's Present to his Household, 32mo, cloth, 1s.
Decorator's Assistant, vols. 1 & 2, royal 8vo, cloth, ss. 5s.
Edda; or, Tales of a Grandmother, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Family Herald, vol. 5, cloth, 7s. 6d.

Fanny and her Mamma, by Author of Mamma's B. Stories, sq., cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Francis' History of the Bank of England, 2 vols, post 8vo, cloth, 21s.
 Glimpes of Messiah's Glory. Lectures at St. George's, Bloomsbury, 18mo, cloth, 6s.
 Griffiths' (M. L.) Literary Extracts, fcp, cloth, 5s.
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DEBT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1848.	h. m. s.	1849.	h. m. s.
May 13 . . .	11 56 6	May 17 . . .	11 56 8.4
14 . . .	56 6.2	18 . . .	56 10.2
15 . . .	56 6.4	19 . . .	56 12.6
16 . . .	56 7.1		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A review of the Rev. W. J. Coppard's book on our next. The expression the "two first" is, unquestionably, erroneous, if not ungrammatical. There can be no two firsts.

Erratum.—In our last list of Officers elected at the Anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries should have been printed in the following manner, in order to distinguish the newly-elected from the re-elected Members of the Council:

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL RE-ELECTED.	NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The 11th ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place on TUESDAY May 16th, 1849, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street.

The Most Noble the Marquis of NORTHAMPTON in the Chair.

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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Last Night of LA DONNA DEL LAGO, Tuesday next. The Directors beg respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, subscribers, and the Public, that Rossini's Opera LA DONNA DEL LAGO will be performed, for the last time this Season, on Tuesday next, May 16th, the various Operas in course of production preventing its repetition. Elena, Madame Gritti; Malcolm, Mdlle. Alboni; Alfina, Madame Bellini; Giacomo V. Signor Mario; Douglas, Signor Martini; Rodrigo, Signor Tamburini; Senano, Signor Lavia.

The Grand Finale of the first act, representing the Gathering of the Clans, will be executed by two Military Bands, in addition to the usual Orchestra; the music of the chief bands being performed by Signor Tagliacozzi, Signor Polonini, Signor Soldi, Signor Luigi Meli, Signor Corra di Setti, and Signor Rovere.

Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa; after which will be produced an entirely New Ballet Divertissement entitled NIRENE, OU LES SENS.

The principal characters by Mdlle. Bruni, Mdlle. Honore, Mdlle. O'Bryan, Mdlle. Langer, Mdlle. Celeste Stepan, and Mdlle. Melina Marmot, M. Paine, M. O'Bryan, and M. Goutier. The Ballet arranged by M. Opplani. The music by Signor Biletta. Leader of the Ballet, M. A. Mellon, Regisseur de la Danse, Mr. O'Bryan.

The Appointments by Mr. Blamire. The Costumes by Madame Marzio and Mrs. E. Bailey; and the Scenery by Messrs. Grieve and Tebbin.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

THURSDAY NEXT, DONNIZETTI'S LUCREZIA BORGIA. A Grand Extra night will be given on Thursday next, May 18th, on which occasion will be performed for the first time this season Donizetti's Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA. Lucreria Borgia, Mdlle. Orisi, Maffio Orsini.—Mdlle. Alboni, Don. Alfonso, Signor Tamburini; Don Apostolo Gasella, Signor Martini; Rustighello, Signor Lavia, Ascanio Petrucci, Signor Polonini; Gabetta, Signor Tagliacozzi; and Gennaro Signor Mario. After which will be given the last scene of LA SONNAMBULA, Alfina, Madame Viardot Garcia.

To conclude with, for the second time, the New Ballet Divertissement entitled NIRENE, OU LES SENS.

LA FAVORITA.—SATURDAY NEXT. On Saturday next, May 20th, will be produced, for the first time, at the Royal Italian Opera, Donizetti's Opera, La Favorita. Admission to the Pit, 8s. To the New Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d. To the Amphitheatre Stalls, 1s.

The Performances will commence at Eight o'clock.

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The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have given their names as Stewards, and are anxious to extend the list:—
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